The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,151 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1884.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
P. Sutlej	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	26th Aug.
P. Lombardy	2736	500	W. E. Thompson	2nd Sept
P. Peshawur	3900	600	J. C. Babot	9th ,,
M. Venetia	2736	500	A. B. Danieli	16th ,,
			FRIDAY.	
P. Ballarat	4752	750	P. S. Tomlin	26th ,,
P. Gwalior	2723	500	F. Harris	3rd Oct.
P. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	10th ,,
M. Hydaspes	2864	500	G. Scrivener	17th ,,
P. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th ,,
P. Nizam	2736	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st ,,

The steamers marked P. proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
ANCONA	3138	600	R. G. Murray	5th	Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	L. H. Moule	19th	,,
MALWA	2959	500	A. C. Loggin	3rd	,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 23, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 650. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, August 2, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 26th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA	5000	850	1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer COLOMBO 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th September. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail).....1st class £ 7 5 ,,
Via Dieppe.....1st class ,, 5 15 ,,

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
SANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Aug.
LUSSINGRANDE	G. B. Verona	3,300	550	29th Sept.
ELEKTRA (new)	B. Gelcich	4,100	600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 490

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail 1884.
ELEKTRA (new)	B. Gelcich	4,100	600	28th Aug.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Sept.

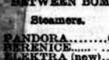
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	Macmahon	27th Aug.
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	Beer	5th Sept.
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500	Nelson	13th ,,

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now importing wines from the leading Continental Houses from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country, of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 18, Forbes-street, Fort.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.", care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

FOR SALE, a Pucka-built very desirable BUNGALOW, with out-offices and about four thousand square yards of ground, adjoining the Gas Works, Parel-road, having a frontage of about three hundred feet, admirably suitable for a Mill or Factory, as the adjoining ground is available on moderate price with a Tank in bargain.

The undersigned has also several other very desirable properties for sale on Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Cumballa Hill, Gowalia Tank, Pedder-road, Chinchpoogly, Parell, Lower and Middle Colaba, and in different parts of Fort. Prices varying from eight thousand up to six lakhs. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd August, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, 25th August, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on 11th September, 1884, noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th August, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th August, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Napies, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address, THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DALE'S
PORPOISE OIL DUBBIN.
Unrivalled for Waterproofing, Softening and Preserving.
LEATHER AND HARNESS
(Black and Brown).
Cash Price Re. 1-2 per 1 tin or Rs. 12 per doz.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TETE-A-TETE TEA AND COFFEE SETS,
For 2, 4, or 6 persons.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 45, cash.

CHINA DESSERT SERVICES.
Consisting of 18 pieces, viz., 2 high and 4 low Comports and 12 Plates, beautifully painted Fruit, Flowers, Foliage, &c., &c.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50, cash.

CHINA WATER-JUG AND TWO GOBLETS,
With Tray, complete.
Rs. 22-8, cash.

NOVELTIES IN CROWN DERBY POTTERY,
Suitable for Presentation.

GLASS FISH-BOWL PAPER-WEIGHTS.
Rs. 3, cash.

THE BACHELOR'S SET FOR CHOTA HAZIRI.
Comprising China Teapot, Sugar Basin, cream Jug, Cup and Saucer, and Tray, complete.
From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 20, cash.

NEW FANCY GLASS FINGER BOWLS,
With plates in numerous tints.
Rs. 3, complete.

CHINA TOILET SETS,
In a variety of new and pretty designs.
From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 20.

FANCY GLASS AND CHINA WARE
Of every description on sale by
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA,

MENTHOL CONES
CRYSTALLINE JAPANESE ESSENTIAL OIL OF PEPPERMINT.
This preparation is strongly recommended as a local application for Neuralgia and Sciatica. It is also said to give relief in cases of Gout.
One Cone in stoppered glass-bottle.
Price Re. 1-2.

CUBEB AND STRAMMONIUM CIGARETTES.
Strongly recommended for Cattarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, and Bronchial Affections.
In Boxes As. 12 each.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM
Is an effectual remedy for Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, and most affections of the Chest.
Per Bottle Re. 1.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, Limited.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes-street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1884, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz. :—

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1884, and the Directors' Report for the same period.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Director in place of the one retiring, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd August to 3rd September next, both days inclusive.

And Notice is also hereby given, that immediately after the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders will be held.

To consider offers that have been made for leasing the Company's Press and Gins, and to pass such Resolution as may be deemed necessary.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Managers.
Bombay, 15th August, 1884.

VEHAR WATER WORKS IMPROVEMENTS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY hereby invites TENDERS for the laying of the following CAST-IRON MAINS :—

31,300	running feet of	21in.	main,
2,268	,, ,,	16 in.	,,
4,440	,, ,,	14 in.	,,
14,500	,, ,,	8, 7, 6, 5, 4, and 3 in.	mains,

and other work in connection therewith.

Printed copy of the conditions of Contract, specification, bill of quantities, form of tender, and drawings may be obtained at the Municipal Office, on payment of Rs. 5.

Deposits (in cash or in Indian Government Securities or Bombay Municipal or Port Trust Bonds) will have to be made as follows :—

Rs. 2,500 on submission of tender,
Rs. 3,500 on acceptance of tender,

and in addition to the above, deductions of 10 per cent. from the monthly certificates to bring the total Deposit to 10 per cent. on the amount of the accepted tender.

Tender should be sealed and submitted to the Municipal Commissioner at or before 12 noon of the 25th instant.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, M. Inst. C E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Deputy Executive Engineer's Office, 15th August 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
PIECES OF RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive, at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (sunrise) on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of September next, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any of the following quantities of pieces of RAILS of various sections now lying at Wari-bunder, where they may be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent, viz :—

1. About 100 tons, more or less, old Iron Rails in lengths of 3 feets and under.
2. About 150 tons do. do. from 3 feet to under 5 feet.
3. About 120 tons do. do. from 5 feet to under 9 feet.
4. About 20 tons do. old steel Rails in lengths of 8 feet and under.
5. About 3 tons do. new steel Rails in lengths of 8 feet and under.

Offers must quote a rate per ton of 20 cwts., weighed over and delivered on the spot, and specify the time within which the whole quantity tendered for will be taken delivery of.

Cash before delivery.

Each tender must be accompanied separately with a deposit, in cash or Government promissary notes of Rs. 20 per ton on the quantity tendered for up to a maximum deposit of Rs. 500, which in the case of the successful tenderer will be retained as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th August, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED. Price—8 As.

HYDERABAD POLITICS.

AN ANSWER TO MR. GORST, M.P.,

BY GRATTAN GEARY.

Bombay Gazette Office.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.

SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKIES.—We guarantee our Whiskies to be distilled from MALT only. They are pure, mild, agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils, and other impurities too often found in common raw grain spirits of inferior quality.

Rs. 24, 27 and 34 in cases of 1 dozen.
"Caledonia Blend" at Rs. 18 Nett Cash.
Breadalbane Highland at Rs. 20 Nett Cash.

We allow a Cash Discount of 12½ per cent. equal to 2 Annas in the Rupee off above Credit Rates.

MILITARY SQUARE,
BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

PALLONJEE'S
ADELPHI HOTEL,
BYCULLA
(Near the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. R. ; Grant Road Station, B. B. & C. I. R. ; and P. & O. Docks).
AND
VICTORIA HOTEL,
ESPLANADE,
(Near the Gymkhana and opposite the Parade Ground.)
Two Minutes' walk and one Minute's drive from Bori Bunder and Church-gate-street Stations, and Apollo Bunder.

THE PROPRIETOR respectfully begs to inform Ladies and Gentlemen who have hitherto kindly patronised his Establishments that owing to the increasing preference shown by the Public for the last-named Hotel, and the consequent want of accommodation entailed, he has been compelled to make a most important addition to it, by securing the next house, which is being fitted up with all possible conveniences and improvements, to meet the tastes and add to the comforts of his numerous patrons.

The house, which has been secured at great cost, is well situate and pleasantly open to the sea breeze, affords every facility for those who desire to reside in the Fort for business or convenience. The Proprietor here takes the opportunity of expressing his warm thanks to those who have so kindly supported him in the past, and trusts they will extend the same favours to him in the future.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Residents at either of the above Hotels can have their meals at the other without extra charge.

NOTICES.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable FIRST FLOOR in Church Gate-street, Fort, suitable for an office. Rent very moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

WANTED, a furnished BUNGALOW either on Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Cumballa, or Marine Lines, for about two months, from 15th September next. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty per share for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, and the same will be payable on and after the 1st day of September next.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 8th September next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM AND CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 21st August, 1884.

NEW TASMANIAN JAMS.
SEASON, 1884.
APRICOT JAMS, Rs. 20 per case of 5 dozen tins of 1 lb. each.
STRAWBERRY JAMS, Rs. 20 ,, ,,
ASSORTED JAMS, Rs. 16-4 ,, ,,
Apply
T. LIDBETTER,
24, Apollo-street, Bombay,
Agent for Johnson Brothers, Hobart.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & COMPANY, Limited, beg to intimate to Capitalists and the Mercantile and investing public generally that they are now prepared to FACILITATE the extension of SPINNING and WEAVING and other MILLS by contracting to supply and erect the requisite Machinery and Buildings for a lump sum. Terms on application to the undersigned.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, and HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
26, Apollo-street, Bombay, 10th July, 1884.

MESSRS. J. & R. TENNENT'S ALE AND STOUT.

India Pale Ale, quarts at..... Rs. 4-4 per dozen.
,, ,, pints at..... ,, 3-0 ,,
Double Stout, quarts at..... ,, 4-0 ,,
,, ,, pints at..... ,, 2-12 ,,
Quarts in casks of 4 dozen and pints 7 dozen.

This brew obtained the highest honour, awarded at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

TERMS—CASH.
Apply, Godownkeeper.
FRAMJEE SANDS & Co.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,
SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to THE MANAGER.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above Company are required to send on or before the 1st day of September, 1884, their names and addresses and particulars of their debts and claims to the Liquidators of the said Company at their office, No. 6, Apollo-street, Bombay, in default whereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before particulars of such debts are given.—Dated Bombay, 31st July, 1884.

GEO. W. READ,
BOMANJI FRAMJI CAMA,
Liquidators, Broach Cotton Company, Limited, in Liquidation,

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms :—

6 per cent per annum 18 months' notice of withdrawal,
5½ subject to 12 ,, ,,
9 ,, ,,
6 ,, ,,

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ANGLO-INDIAN EVANGELISATION SOCIETY.
PRESIDENT,
THE LORD POLWARTH.
COMMISSIONER,
THE REV. J. RORDYCE, Simla.

THE attention of the readers of the *Bombay Gazette* is invited to the appeal by LORD POLWARTH on behalf of the above society, which has for its object the supply of religious privileges to our countrymen scattered abroad in India—chiefly in places having no settled Ministers or Churches.

The Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society has two agents in the Bombay Presidency occupying large districts on the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. lines.

Contributions, in response to the appeal, will be gladly received by the undersigned, or may be sent to the Rev. J. Fordyce, Simla ; or to Mr. J. Rawson, Sabaramatti, Guzerat ; or to the Agra Bank, Bombay.

H. G. E. DE ST. DALMAS,
Secretary for W. India.
Munmar, Bombay Presidency.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

PATRON :
HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONOURABLE THE VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.
VICE-PATRON :
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GUARANTEE FUND :—

The Hon'ble F. FORBES ADAM, President.
E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq.
Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Bart., C.S.I.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., C.S.I.
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.
The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHWANATH NARAYANMANDLICK, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble BADRUDIN TYEBJEE.
Dr. THOMAS BLANEY.
D. S. KEMP, Esq.
J. GORDON, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

THE above gentlemen will be glad to receive the names of those who are desirous of subscribing to the Guarantee Fund, the minimum subscription being Rs. 1,000. Forms can be obtained on application to

J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 3rd July, 1884.

OLD IRISH WHISKY.

THE immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of SCOTCH WHISKY (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY, which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER and Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure malt spirit only distilled from the finest grain or malt ; is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Per 1 dozen case, cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Acts 1862 to 1883, whereby the liability of the Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.)

CAPITAL .. ..£2,000,000.

FIRST ISSUE OF 1,00,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH,

Of which 50,000 are reserved for issue in India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

PAYABLE

£1 on Application ; £1 on Allotment, and the Balance of £8 at such times and in such sums not exceeding £2, as the Directors may determine, and at intervals of not less than one month.

(Interest at Five per cent. per annum will be allowed upon all payments made in advance of Calls.)

DIRECTORS.

CHRISTIAN ALLHUSEN, Esq.
LIONEL R. C. BOYLE, Esq.
W. W. CARGILL, Esq.
E. F. HARRISON, Esq., C.S.I.
A. J. MACDONALD, Esq.
Sir BENJAMIN C. C. PINE, K.C.M.G.
GRANT HEATLY TOD-HEATLY, Esq.
} D. L. W. P. Director of the International Bank of London Limited, Of Messrs. Boyle, Campbell, Buxton & Co., 80, Lombard Street, E.C. Founder of the Oriental Bank Corporation. Formerly President of the Bank of Bengal. Late of Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and formerly President of the Bank of Bombay. Oriental Club, Hanover Square, late Governor of Leeward Islands. 13, Carlton House Terrace, London, S. W.

BANKERS.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, Limited,
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Copy of prospectus and form of application can be obtained at the Bombay office of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

Applications will be received at the rate of ten per cent. per annum on calls not yet due, until further notice.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear ; the works are keyless and protected inside by a class dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the gands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals :—

In open Crysta face case.....Rs. 25
In Hunting..... ,, 30
In Semi-hunting ..... ,, 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case..... ,, 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

UMBRELLAS ! BEST LONDON-MADE.

GENT'S UMBRELLAS !!

	Rs.	a.
Fine Brown Silk, Paragon Frames, Nickel Caps, Natural Sticks and Handles, a very useful Umbrella	10	8
	12	0
Fine Brown Twilled Silk, Fox's Paragon Frames, Nickel Caps, very handsome selected Natural Sticks	14	0
	16	0
Best Brown Spitalfields Silk, a most elegant and useful Umbrella	18	0
Rich Brown Spitalfields Silk, "a Specialité," Choice Sticks with sterling silver mounts	22	0
	&	
	26	0

LADIES'

Rich Brown Silk, choice Natural Sticks, Crutch, Crook, and Horn Handles	9	8
	&	
	10	8
Extra Rich Soft Silk, very choice, handsome silver mounts ...	13	0

SPECIAL CASH TERMS—12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR PER V. P. P.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

THE ROYAL BLEND.

AS SUPPLIED TO
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
A GENUINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY,

And undoubtedly the best Scotch Whisky in India. No puffing required. Send for a bottle and try for yourself.

THIS RARE OLD SCOTCH BLEND is distinguished by having a Bonquet as in fine old MATURED WINES which very few Scotch Whiskies in India can boast of.

Rs. 23-8 per dozen, Cash.

Apply to
THE GENERAL WINE AND PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes-street, Fort ; and Cumballa Hill ;
And all first class Clubs, Hotels and Dealers.

WILLIAM J. ESSAI.

CAUTION.

UNREMITTING thought and labour are bestowed upon a speciality. It is, after great care and exceeding difficulty, crowned with success ; when lo ! immediately there arise swarms of imitations resembling the original closely enough to deceive the Public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. These imitators, not having, perhaps, the means, or the experience, or the intelligence to push an honest article independently to the notice of the Public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the semblance of such, and style these spurious productions the "original" or the "genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated Perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled the genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina ! !

In 1864, for the first time, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos were introduced into India. After careful observation and constant practical experiment we discovered the qualities necessary for making this marvel of cheapness and excellence suitable for the Indian Climate As soon as the necessary alterations and additions were made to these instruments, we caused an ivory medallion to be inserted over the name of the makers, and on this is stated that these Pianos are "Built expressly for the Indian Climate by order of C. Marcks and Co., Bombay and Poona." Without this we can guarantee none to be genuine.

The fame of these Pianos had scarcely gone abroad, when in came imitations promising everything, and leaving the unfortunate purchasers to find out the good qualities after purchase.

All who have tried our Pianos declare them perfection. We can guarantee Perfection only if the Instruments pass through our hands.

The most superb Pianos in outward appearance, interior construction, tone, touch, and repeating action can be seen at our Depot of

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos,
Opposite the University Clock Tower.

☞ See that you ask for, and more especially that you get, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos. We can guarantee no other genuine.

REVISED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY. 1, East-street, POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LD.

LATE ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY

ENGINEERS, BOILERMAKERS, SHIP & MILL-WRIGHTS, IRON-FOUNDERS, AND CONTRACTORS,

MANUFACTURERS of every description of Wrought and Cast Iron Work. Importers of all classes of Machinery, Sole Agents for the celebrated "Valvoline" Cylinder and Machine Oil. Plans and Estimates supplied on application.

WE have always ON SALE Fire Bricks and Clay, Patent Linen Belting and Fasteners, Alimentative Compound, Seamless Flax Hose, Asbestos Packing, Millboard and Cement, Diamond and Silver Steel, Spring Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all kinds.

WORKS AND OFFICES :—MAZAGON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY

TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.

CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month *t is a very good Hotel, and I am very much satisfied.*

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable. It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like to get away from the noise of all the Public offices. E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very pleased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here.
WM. GREEN, J. P., Soldier Merchant.

A large family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility.
J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortable well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive.
GEO. MALCOLM, Merchant.

CHAMPAGNE.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
HIGHEST AWARD GOLD MEDAL AND CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. PERINET & FILS OF REIMS

BEG to announce, that anxious to extend the Trade in India of their Champagnes which are so well and favourably known in England, they have appointed Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co Agents for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and have instructed them to quote Rs. 56 per dozen Quarts. Pints Rs. 3 extra. Less an allowance for cash.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY

Have the following machinery in stock for immediate delivery :—

Contractor's Pumps, 2½ in., 3 in., and 4 in.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS being INDEBTED to or having CLAIMS on the estate of the late Mr. HENRY HODGART, Engineer, New Berar Company, Amraoti, East Berar, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, within one month from this date.

J. HODGART.

Amraoti, August 23rd, 1884.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB will take place on SATURDAY, the 6th September, at the Grand Stand, Poona, at eight a.m., to consider certain questions that will be laid before it.

R. CLARK.

August 22.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 per share for the year ending 30th June, 1884, will be payable on and after FRIDAY, the 29th instant, to the shareholders in the Company whose names appeared on the Register on the 15th instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their certificate while receiving payments.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1884.

TO SPORTSMEN.

CHAS. LANCASTER, the maker of the celebrated SMOOTH OVAL-BORE RIFLES, has appointed Messrs. N. V. GURRANEE & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, his Agents and has forwarded to them the following weapons for sale:—

D. B. B. L. Express miniature Rifle, 360 bore, No. 4845, of the best quality and fittings, complete, in leather case, Rs. 1,125.

D. B. B. L. Express Rifle, 500 bore, No. 5148, with fittings, in leather case, complete, Rs. 725.

D. B. B. L. Gun, colonial quality, 12 bore, No. 5338, with fittings, in case, complete, Rs. 400.

D. B. B. L. Hammerless Gun, colonial quality, 12 bore, No. 5334, with fittings, in case, complete, Rs. 515.

THREE MEDALS were awarded to Mr. LANCASTER at the recent CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st September, 1884, and until 31st DECEMBER, 1884, TILES and COAL will be conveyed over the B. G. Railway at the reduced rates given below, subject to the following conditions:—

The full carrying capacity (5 tons) of each wagon used will be charged for; loading and unloading to be performed by owners; consignments will be carried at owner's risk.

TILES—2 annas per wagon load of 5 tons per mile, including terminal charges.

COAL—1 anna and 9 pies per wagon load of 5 tons per mile, including terminal charge.

In through booking the above rates will take effect from 1st October, 1884.

CHARLES CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Ghadechi, 20th August, 1884.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church-gate-street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p. m., for the purpose of passing the following resolution:—

"That the capital of the Company be further increased from Rs. 5,00,000 to Rs. 6,25,0.0 and that such increase be effected by the issue of 1,000 new shares of the nominal value of Rs. 125 each.

"That the present Shareholders of the Company be entitled to receive one new Share for each four old Shares held by them at the rate of Rs. 150 per Share.

"That the Directors be authorized to sell and dispose of in such manner as they deem best any of the new issue which shall not be taken up by the present Shareholders within one month from the date of this Resolution. And that the premium to be obtained on the allotment to present Shareholders in manner before mentioned or on sale be carried to the credit of the reserve fund of the Company."

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 17, Tamarind-lane, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of August, 1884, at 1 p.m., for to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the half-year ended 30th June, 1884.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To consider the advisability of purchasing the vendors' certificates issued by the Company, and to pass a resolution thereon.
4. To pass the following special resolution:—"That the words 'Engineer Architect' be inserted in the twelfth line of the 29th Article of Association between the words 'Secretary' and 'or Solicitor'."
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1884.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act 27 of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matte of a Petition in Trust of CURSETJER MANOCKJEE'S AGIARY.

JEHANGEER MANECKJEE CURSETJEE...Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that the hearing of the above Petition is fixed for TUESDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1884, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and that the Petitioner prays amongst other matters for the removal of HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE BIRDOFF from his office as a trustee, and for an order vesting the trust property in the Petition mentioned solely in the abovenamed Petitioner, or that, if necessary, some fit and proper person may be appointed a Trustee of the indenture of Trust bearing date the 15th day of November, 1873, and mentioned in the Petition in substitution or in addition to the said Petitioner and for an order vesting the said Trust in the abovenamed Petitioner, and the person to be so appointed as aforesaid upon the trusts in the said Indenture expressed and declared. Any person or persons desiring to appear at the hearing of the said Petition may by himself or their Advocate or Attorney at their office on or before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th day of September, 1884.—Dated this 31st day of August, 1884.

J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.

LITTLE, SMITH, FREERE, & NICHOLSON,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE GRAPHIC SUMMER NUMBER,

Containing 17 Coloured Sketches
entitled "A Lover's Quarrel."
A complete novel, entitled "A Man of his Word."
A series of engravings—
How I merely caught a Convict.
And the following coloured Pictures:—
"A Fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."
"A Morning Greeting (Double Page).
"An Uninvited Guest."
"Left in Charge."
Also a special Coloured Supplement,
"The Lost Bird."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUMMER NUMBER,

Containing the following complete Tales,
Splendidly Illustrated,
Gulbeyaz, by Athol Mayhew.
Beau Braithwaite's Folly, by G. Turner.
O'er Downs and Dunes, by A. Pask.
A Fiddle with one Tune, by R. E. Francellio.
Squire Humphrey, by E. Rose.
Also a large coloured Supplement,
"Happy Days."
Price Re. 1; Post free Re. 1-4 each.
☞ Order at once, Great Demand.

COOPER, MADON & CO, Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Furniture, Glass, Crockery, and Plated Ware, Rich Pictures, Ornaments, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 23rd instant, sale to commence at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction the whole of the valuable and handsome Hotel furniture, at Marine Lane, opposite to the Bank of Bombay.

The same consisting of black wood and teakwood writing, dressing, wash hand, pier, and sad dining tables, marble top tea poys, mirror or handsome almira, silk lining conversation couches and chairs, easy and arm chairs, Brussels carpets, rich pictures, chiffoniers, wardrobe, cloth press, bed room sofas, screens, &c.

The property is now on view

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 23rd Aug ust, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF 200 CASES BRANDY.—1, 2 AND 3 STARS.

On MONDAY, the 25th August, 1884, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, by order and on account of whom it may concern, the following:—

Landed Ex s.s. "Manilla"

J F over and 564 in a diamond—1-150—1-10 cases brandy, by S. M. Childers
" —151-180—20 cases do. do.
" —181-200—20 cases do. do.
P B over and 563 in triangle—1-140—140 cases do. by H. Fowler & Sons
" —151-180—20 cases do. do.
" —181-200—20 cases do. do.

Also on sandry five dozen quarts and pints Chateau Palmeyray, white; Neazinclyes, P. and S. Port uhaged, Giesler's champagne, &c. &c.

All the above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

[SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN COWASJEE PATEL-STREET, FORT.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 151 of 1883.

Nowrojee Kaikhusroo Rustomframna .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Byramjee Jeewanjee Press, Jamsetjee Kaikhusroo Rustomframna, Bapurji Kaikhusroo Rustomframna, and Soonabai, wife of Jehangir Byramjee Press.....Defendants.

Whereas by a decretal order made in this suit on the 26th day of July, 1884, it was inter alia ordered that the House No. 43, situated in Cowasjee Patel-street, in the Fort of Bombay, in the plaint in this suit mentioned, and which is more particularly hereinafter described be sold by public auction by the defendants, Byramjee Jeewanjee Press.

Notice is hereby given to the public that Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., auctioneers, will, by the direction of the said Byramjee Jeewanjee Press, sell the property hereinafter described by public auction to be held on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate in Cowasjee Patel-street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, admeasuring 114 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 268, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 43, and bounded on the east, by the public road, on the west by the property of Merwanjee Bomanjee Lushkari, on the north by the property of Dorabjee Merwanjee, and on the south by the property of Bai Perozbai, widow of Nowrojee Sorabjee Rustomframna.

For further particulars and conditions of sale intending purchasers are referred to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Bomonjee and Hormusjee, solicitors for the said Byramjee Jeewanjee Press, at their Office, No. 19, Church Gate-street, Fort.—Dated this 14th day of August, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1884.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, An. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have no wrong way to run them; wind bobbins without running the machine; have self-acting automatic patent spoolers. For Cash or on Hire.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

CUTLERY.—BONE, IVORY, and PEARL HANDLED DESSERTS in cases; also sets of TABLE CUTLERY in boxes, by Mappin Brothers, just received.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S, TO-DAY, a strong serviceable chesnut HORSE.

VIENNA CONFECTIONERY.—Wine and Spirits, Ices of the very best quality, ready at all times. Church-gate-street.

TO BE SOLD at CRAWFORD & Co.'s Auction to-day, at 2 p.m., 3 cases of fancy Woollen Cloth, just received. Each piece will be sold separately.

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.—Bells, Fountains, Model Pumps, Toys, Medical Coils, &c. Prices moderate.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

WANTED, by an Anglo-Indian gentleman, qualified to teach up to the F. A. standard, a Teacher ship in an Anglo-Indian School. Address "E. S.," Post Office, Aligarh, N. W. P.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—Apply to C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Bombay.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition; quarts, Rs. 5-8; pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

AN EUROPEAN, having 16 years' experience in the Hides Business in India, seeks an engagement in a European firm. "J. P.," *Bombay Gazette.*

SEWING MACHINES.—Just received a fresh consignment of Rhenania Machines. Reduced rates.—Ch. Zerrenner & Co., No. 1, Tamarind Lane.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Robert Porter & Co., Gold Medal Calcutta Exhibition. Quarts Rs. 5; Pints Rs. 3. Apply Ewart Latham & Co.

LADY'S 18-carat GOLD WATCH, Rs. 40 only. Lady's 18-carat Keyless, Rs. 50 only. Kanny & Co., Watchmakers & Jewellers, 17, Hummum-st., Bombay.

FOR SALE, Three BILLIARD TABLES, complete, to be seen at the Waverley Billiard Rooms. For particulars, apply to Great Western Hotel, Bombay.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

BASS'S L. G. (light gravity) PALE ALE at Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3, quarts and pints. Apply to the head godown-keeper, Phipson & Co., 15, Forbes-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-Locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

WANTED, a NATIVE MEDICAL OFFICER for a Pilgrim steamer, Bombay to Jeddah and back. Apply to MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Agents, B. I. S. N. Co.

AN ENGLISH NURSE (middle aged) desires an engagement with a lady (with or without children) proceeding to England in return for her passage money. Apply to F. Sauquet and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

THE Original first-class HOTEL in Poona, The Royal Family, near Railway station, open to the westerly breeze, under new management, unexceptional testimonials.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived, Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pelisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badham, Pile & Co., Limited.

MACHINE DEPOT.—Stock on hand for sale.—Engines, pumps, workshop machines, sundries, &c., new and second hand. Orders executed from Europe on moderate terms.—P. D. Framji, Baboola Tank-road.

JUST received per overland mail, good, strong Socks, Brown Cotton, from Rs. 6 to 8 per dozen. Coloured striped Cotton, Rs. 9 per dozen. Merino plain and striped, from Rs. 10 to 18 per dozen. Try Y. A. Lacka & Co., Hummum-street.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable securities, and the revenue is £800,000 per annum.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash.—PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

WHERE CAN YOU BUY A WATCH FULLY WORTH THE MONEY YOU SPEND?

A single trial will convince that such an establishment is

KANNY & CO.'S,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, etc.
No. 17, Hummum-street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

A. H. CREET & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, CAWNPORE.

WE are SUPPLYING the neatest, the cheapest, and the strongest LEATHER GOODS in India. Write to us for Harness, Saddles, Portmanteaux, Machine Beltings, Regimental and Police Accoutrements, and Boots; Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and for all other descriptions of Leather Goods.

Price List free on application.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, ROSE
TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR
LOTION, WHITE ROSE, TOILET VINEGAR, ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE,
Sold everywhere.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, and CALCUTTA, 1884.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street London.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.
ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps...Rs. 350
Do. 40 do. ... " 750
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each. " 1,200
Do. 8 do. 500 do. ... " 1,900
Do. 20 do. 500 do. ... " 2,900
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-street

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

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MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 9th to the 15th instant, 8 East Indians, 19 Native Christians, 250 Hindus and 31 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 308 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 293. The deaths are thus classified; 5 from small-pox, 4 from measles, 59 from fever, 26 from dysentery, 38 from diarrhœa, 8 from cholera, and 165 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 36·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 30·9 per 1,000 per annum.

THE MADRAS TOWN POLICE FORCE.—This force is being supplied with uniform batons in rosewood, with a small brass button attached, to make the baton fit into the frog of the belt, thus keeping it in better position. The Reserve Division has been divided into two sections A.I. and A.II., the latter being exclusively employed on guard duty, as at the Bank, the Gun Carriage Factory and such places. A.I. consists of men selected for good physique, good conduct, and intelligence, many of them being pensioned sepoys. These are supplied with carbines and bayonets, are regularly drilled, and taken to the St. Thome Butts twice a month, and there put through a course of ball practice. The men continually carry with them five rounds of ball ammunition, and are therefore ready for any emergency.—*Mail*

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—Mr. W. A. Dring, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, attached to the Traffic Manager's Office at Jamalpore, has been appointed to officiate for Mr. Gregory Sam in the Sahebganje District. As Colonel de Bourbel is shortly to make his tour of inspection of the East Indian Railway, we would suggest that some enquiry should be made as to the staff of the Traffic Department, which, in its present state, must be overmanned, or else must under present circumstances, be seriously undermanned. Of the superior officers of the Traffic Department, Mr. Allen Mears, Deputy Traffic Manager, Messrs. Comrie, Hudson, and Corbet, District Traffic Superintendents, are absent on leave. The ordinary senior staff of the Traffic Manager's Office is the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Traffic, the Personal Assistant to the Superintendent, and an Officiating District Traffic Superintendent. The office is now controlled by the Traffic Superintendent and his personal assistant.—*Indian Daily News.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

SIMLA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The result of the Simla Municipal elections is that Messrs. Macdonald, Bliss, and Elston, and Captain Litster have obtained a majority of votes; Colonel Crookshank, the so-called Government candidate, being defeated. The Government, or rather the votes of the other two Governments numbering about two hundred, were given equally to the three candidates first on the poll and Colonel Crookshank—not to him alone; whilst it is authoritatively declared that the Government neither influenced, nor sought to influence, the result of the polling in any sense. The strings were nevertheless pulled in a quite way by some people anxious to establish official domination in the municipal body; but were apparently pulled more vigorously and more effectually by some other people who held different views. These views are ours. The Government is hoist by its own petard. It succeeded in abolishing official rule, under which Simla progressed and prospered, in order to substitute as far as possible non-official and independent control. It should have voted accordingly. The Simla community now says to Government:—'Stick to your programme, even if a bad one, as for Col. Crookshank he will live to fight another day in fields in which he can render a good account of himself. The numbers of the votes reach us at the last moment; they are:—Macdonald, 858; Bliss, 779; Elston, 776; Litster, 488; Crookshank, 442.—*Pioneer.*

THE FATAL ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN CUMINE, AT NAINI TAL.

THE Naini Tal correspondent of the Allahabad paper writes:—Captain Cumine, of the East Surrey Regiment, was riding down to the depôt to inspect the guard at 10-30 p. m. The night was black and murky, a dense fog covered everything, and the rain was pouring in torrents. At the point of the road under Bleak House, where the pathway skirts a frightful precipice, rendered all the more dangerous by the perpetual avalanche of debris which, during rainy weather, falls on to the road from the steep cliff above, Captain Cumine's pony shied at a boulder which fell on the road from above. The syce who was a little behind states that he saw the pony rear for an instant and then disappear over the edge of the precipice with its rider. In his fright the servant returned instantly to the hotel where the unfortunate officer had been living, and instead of giving the alarm and procuring assistance he called one of his fellow-servants with whom he proceeded to the spot of the disaster. Being unable to see through the mist down the cliff they went on to the main guard of the depôt and reported the occurrence to the Sergeant-Major who instantly despatched three search parties. The remains of the unfortunate officer were found half-buried in chalk on a projecting ledge some thirty yards below the road way, grievously marred about the head, arms, and legs. Death must have been instantaneous. His riding cane fell from his grasp a little higher up, while some thirty yards or so further down another narrow piece of rock was found the saddle, the girths having snapped; far below again at a distance of many hundred feet was the pony stone dead. It was while the ultimate difficulty that Captain Cumine's body was recovered from the perilous position in which it lay. Mr. Tidy, a warrant officer of the Public Works Department, at great risk had himself lowered over the precipice by ropes and succeeded in fastening turbans and strands to the body with which it was drawn to the ledge above. It is all the more sad that this dreadful accident took place when it did. Captain Cumine's regiment had just received orders to proceed on active service to the Soudan, and in another day or so the unfortunate officer would have been on his way to seek honour and rewards which are the due of a soldier in time of war, or in default to meet with a soldier's death on the battle field, instead of perishing in the miserable way he did, albeit in the discharge of duty. His death lies at the door of the Government, and the blood-guiltiness rests with the Public Works Department. That this statement is no mere frothy rhapsody will be appreciated by all known that this particular point, [illegible] pus in or near the settlement.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES contributes the following article to the *Nineteenth Century*:—

It is among the features of modern international courtesy that professional representatives of foreign states are allowed to witness the military operations in which a nation within the pale of conventional civilisation may engage, and to have access to such official information as may enable them to report to their constituents on the progress of events and the lessons of a campaign, with what intelligence their critical acumen and industry may prompt. That military attaches on such a service do fulfil their function and send in reports may be assumed; yet there is to my knowledge but a single power that does not entomb the outcome of its representatives' labours in the pigeonholes of its military bureau. The Russian headquarters in Bulgaria were accompanied by a small army of foreign attachés. Japan had sent a colonel, and Sweden a highly-decorated major; Austria and Germany were represented by general officers, and England by an able and gallant Guardsman. Doubtless all those gentlemen were sedulous in the compilation of reports, but he who would undertake the task of writing the history of the Russo-Turkish war will search in vain for documents which could scarcely fail to be of material assistance to him. Among those generals and colonels there quietly moved a young lieutenant, the delegate from a great nation whose standing army is not so strong as a couple of Russian divisions. He was zealous in his appointed duty; with cool keen eye he watched the heart of every battle; and when the West Point lieutenant of Engineers went home to his normal office of keeping in order the drains of Washington, he took with him and handed into the War Department of the United States Government, a report of the war, so thorough, so detailed, so charged with independent yet temperate criticism, as to leave for the would-be historian, so far as the Russian share in it was concerned, an undertaking of sheer surpluasage. First-Lieutenant F. V. Greene, of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, had made his report an exhaustive record of the Russo-Turkish war; but this work of so great importance might have gone into the limbo peopled by the reports of military attachés of other states, save for the practice of the departments of the United States Government to present to the legislature, and thus, in effect to constitute public property, documents conceived to be of general interest. Finally, Mr. Greene's report was reprinted, no longer as a state paper, both in America and in Europe; it has been translated into German and Russian, and the General Staff of St. Petersburg have given it their official *imprimatur* as a standard authority.

A military lieutenant had served Uncle Sam's turn in Bulgaria: to report to him on the operations engaged in by England in Egypt two years ago he nominated a naval officer, Lieutenant-Commander Casper F. Goodrich, of a United States squadron which happened to be at Alexandria when the operations began. West Point had scored in Europe; Annapolis, the U. S. academy for naval cadets, was now to have its 'show' in Africa. Commander Goodrich has forwarded to the Secretary of the American Navy his *Report of the British Naval and Military Operations in Egypt* (1882); the work has been printed in the Government printing office, and an early copy of it now lies before me. It is not the custom of the Headquarters Staff of the British army to compile and issue an official narrative of the wars in which the troops who are under its direction have been engaged, in which respect it differs from the wise and useful practice of that great General Staff over which Count Moltke so long presided. It is not contended that Commander Goodrich's report on the operations in Egypt has the intrinsic weight or the fulness of detail that would entitle it to take rank as a substitute for such a narrative; but it has characteristics which make it of interest as high as both to the strictly professional student, and to the general reader who is unwilling to content himself with the despatches of generals and the refined [illegible] of war [illegible] profession; the internal evidence of his work proves that he brought to it a keen eye, a shrewd intellect, and an independence in which there is no censoriousness. He acknowledges with frank gratitude the courtesy of the British naval and military chiefs in affording him every facility for travel and for obtaining data and technical information. Of those advantages he has made the fullest use; and his two volumes—one containing the text of his report, the other a great number of admirably-executed photographs and elaborately detailed plans—may with confidence be asserted to constitute the best history of the campaign yet contributed to the military literature of the world. It may be assumed that some English publisher will ere long make Commander Goodrich's report accessible to readers on this side of the Atlantic; meanwhile a short summary of the author's comments can scarcely be destitute of interest.

The broad inference which the reporter draws from the essential facts of the bombardment of Alexandria is that vessels are not, and never will be, able to fight on even terms with forts; that is, when the object of the vessels is to reduce the forts the ability of forts to stop the progress of modern ships is another question. He does not deny that for the latter enterprise the works of Alexandria would have been singularly perverse in fortune or skill to navigation of British naval officers; and he manifests a grim satisfaction at the artistic style in which the attempted desertion of the French Administration of the Canal at Ismailia was thwarted by the fast torpedo launch with which the British senior naval officer barred the entrance to the Canal from Lake Timsah.

To the results of the battle of Kassassin, which he regards as closing the first period of the campaign, Commander Goodrich attaches very great importance. It showed, he argues, our people that the task they had undertaken promised to be a hard one; that the enemy was across the desert, and that their enemy was keen enough to come with range and hold his own for hours together, but it indicated not less that he was not staunch enough to stubborn attack pushed home to close quarters, and that, even though he should be in greatly superior numbers, he might be expected to give way if resolutely assailed. Nor did the acute American fail to discern that 'the value of the action on the *moral* of the British troops, and it gave them that self-reliance was incalculable. be obtained through actual and successful contact with the enemy.

The critical period of the campaign was the interval between Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir, and it was the transport difficulty which gave it that character. Kassassin was but twenty miles distant from the base at Ismailia, where supplies abounded in profusion, yet at Kassassin the troops were suffering from privation. The railway was temporarily unavailable; the army transport had 'completely broken down'; and but for the boat service on the Sweet Water Canal, a detailed and most interesting account of which is given by Commander Goodrich, he regards it as doubtful whether it would not have been necessary to draw in temporarily from the advanced position taken up at Kassassin. Half the wheels of the transport vehicles were available because to draw each vehicle through the sand the regulation team had to be doubled; the waggons and carts were discarded, and their teams applied to the more manageable service of drawing trucks on the railway and craft on the Sweet Water Canal. But for the railway, on whose comparative integrity we had no right to lean any trust, our transport difficulties would have been even greater than they were. On this head the American officer writes:—

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THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

THE *Athenæum* writes:—The arrangements for opening this institute have now been completed. The resident superintendent has been installed; Mahomedan, Hindu, Jain, and Christian students from the East have taken up their abode at the institute, and further arrivals are expected from the Punjab; the library is filling, and the museum is already full. This museum is likely to yield important results to antiquarian, ethnographical, and literary research. Those who remember the Indian Court at Paris and Vienna will see that a museum of Oriental Learning, and the rest for the B. A. and M. A. degrees of that university. Some of our leading Orientalists have given the new institute their warmest support. It would be well if a separate building could be constructed near the institute for "selected" candidates for the Indian Civil Service, for they would be able to see something of the best Eastern life and practise conversation with the natives, not to speak of the special facilities which would be afforded to them in the museum and in the library (lately enriched by a gift in books of the late Mr. Trübner, the eminent publisher, whose present representatives are carrying out his wishes and the traditions of the firm). The superintendent and staff are well-known Oriental scholars. The students already located in their rooms, which have been specially adapted to the preservation, if desired, of their caste and religious uses, are—a Jain, the first, we believe, who has visited Europe; a Kashmir Pandit; a well-connected Kayastha from the North-West Provinces; a Persian gentleman from Teheran; a Punjab Brahmin of high position; while, to complete the picture of diversity and tolerance, the son of a Christian native minister and professor (a well-known author) has taken up his abode with the superintendent.

AN INDIAN OFFICER AS A PROMOTER OF A PUBLIC COMPANY.

IN the Lord Mayor's Court, July 31, before the Assistant Judge and a special jury, an action was brought by Captain W. A. Kerr, formerly an officer in the Indian Army, against Messrs. G. Brogden and Co., merchants, &c., Gresham House, to recover a large sum of money alleged to be due for services rendered in promoting a company.

Mr. Palmer was counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Home Payne and Mr. M'Intyre for the defendants.

In opening the case Mr. Palmer said the services claimed for were rendered in the promotion of a company to treat China [illegible] or rhea and other fibres by a patent process, and get it introduced into India, and other foreign countries. The introduction of the plaintiff to the defendant was made in 1882 through the medium of Mr. E. Healy, who informed them that Captain Kerr had passed many years in the Indian Army, and had received the Victoria Cross for his valour, and he had latterly turned his sword into a ploughshare, and directed his attention to agriculture. (Laughter.) An agreement was accordingly entered into, whereby the plaintiff was to use his influence with various persons of distinction, including Sir Bartle Frere, who understood China grass well. Captain Kerr corresponded with these persons, and also wrote articles or pamphlets. That occupied his time for a considerable period, and as he had never been paid for his trouble, he asked the jury to award him such a sum as they might think proper after hearing the evidence.

Captain Kerr was then called, and stated that he had been twenty-two years in India, and had commanded a native cavalry regiment during the Mutiny. He afterwards purchased a property in India and farmed 7,000 acres, growing wheat, cotton, rhea, &c. In 1872 he returned to England, and in 1882 he was introduced to the defendants through Mr. Healy, at the suggestion of General Hyde, of the India Office. He saw the defendants in November, who told him that they had a patent for the whole world for dealing with China grass; that they wished to work the process on a large scale; that they had a syndicate formed with £5,000; and that capital had been subscribed in Manchester amounting to £250,000. They said the promoters of the company intended to break ground first in India, and if he could get a strong Indian directorate and would further the scheme as much as possible, he and Mr. Healy would get between them £5,000, to be paid in cash or shares *pro rata*, as they themselves were to be remunerated. He assented, subject to the condition that the patent should be thoroughly tested and reported upon by an expert. The expert was to be Dr. Forbes Watson, late official reporter on the products of India. His services in endeavouring to float the company extended over fifteen or sixteen months. During that time he was in communication with Sir Bartle Frere, Sir George Birdwood, Colonel Sir H. Sandford, British Commissioner to the Exhibitions of Philadelphia and Melbourne; Mr. Duncan M'Neil, head of a large firm in Calcutta; Sir Salar Jung, and other native chiefs; Lord Spencer, Lord Dunraven, Colonel King Harman, M.P., and others. He also corresponded with the authorities in Italy, Portugal, the Azores, New Zealand, South Australia, Florida, &c. He likewise wrote articles and pamphlets, and generally exerted himself to the utmost to promote the company.

In cross-examination, the plaintiff said he had no occupation. He was a private gentleman. He was not connected with any other companies, though he knew of one *bona fide* concern he would very much like to float. He had written letters to the effect that the patent was useless. That was after a trial in Paris, which Dr. Forbes Watson attended, and after French manufacturers and others had reported unfavourably. His agreement was that he was to be paid for his services in any event, and not conditionally on the floating of the company of the sale of the patent.

The defence was an absolute denial of payment in any event, but only if the companwery should succeed, or if the patent were otherwise utilised by sale, lease, or royalties.

In the result the jury found for the plaintiff damages £750. Execution was stayed for leave to move.

EASTERN ABUSES AND WESTERN REFORMERS.

SIR EDMUND HORNBY writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Permit me to supplement Mr. Moncure Conway's remarks on "Moslem Christianity" by one or two observations. Englishmen never, to my mind, distinguish between the Mahommedanism of the Turkish hordes of Mongols and Tartars and the Mahomedanism of the great Arab nation to whom civilization owes a heavy and unacknowledged debt. We seem still under the influence of the panic which those hordes occasioned when they threatened Vienna and Western Europe. The Christianity of the Diaspinos at China bears something of the same kind of relation to the Christianity of Europe that Turkish Mahommedanism bears to the Mahommedanism of the Sultan Haroun Alraschid and that of the Ommiad Spanish Emirs. The Turks eliminated from the religion of Mahommed all its spirituality and most of its Christianity. They retained only its grosser elements. Mahommed to them was and is merely a great chieftain and a great warrior, and Pagan like, they deified him. It was the scimitar of Mahommed they believed in, not the doctrines of Hope, Faith, and Charity, which he, equally with Christ, inculcated as the Christians of the present day, they based and base their faith on the personal "authority" of the founder of their religion, not on the eternal truths which are to be found in his teaching. They mistook the cause of Mahommed's success, which lay not so much in his sword, but in the simplicity, purity, and unity of the creed he gave to his countrymen; and in so far as it was simple and pure it was, and is, a form of Christianity. The vast majority of Christians still look on Mahommed as an impostor, and because the "Mahdi" seeks, or says he seeks, to follow in his footsteps, he is also looked on as a false prophet. Now I look on Mahommed Luther; but while he may prove to be an impostor, it is also possible that he may prove to be a Mahommedan Luther. At any rate, he is seeking to deliver his countrymen from a galling and degrading yoke, and when he has done this—and it is devoutly to be hoped he will succeed—it is at least possible, if England will only act the part of an Erasmus to his Mahommedan Luther, that the religion of his countrymen, he may effect much good.

I have always felt that the main reason why we have not succeeded in the Soudan is owing to Gordon's unfortunate mission. I believe that if he had followed out his original idea of negotiating with the Mahdi instead of seeking to "smash" him he would have succeeded; but Gordon failed to see that the "Mahdi" could not accept or own to his "authority" in the Soudan for him. Hence the return of the "robe of office," and Gordon's indignation. What we should strive after is to get at him—to humour his idea of his mission—which is, after all, a very human unworthy one, and to give to it a direction. If he is not a Mahommedan Luther, let us try to make him one. This is not to be accomplished by laughing at him or by treating his delusion, if it is one, as ridiculous or contemptible. A child's mind is best illustrated by carvings and pictures, and their influence on the art manufactures is shown till the practical stage is reached, at which, by turning up a volume of specimens, an English merchant can order direct from the native artisan an article of Punjab woakmanship, by simply transcribing the entry in the catalogue, which contains the necessary information as to price, &c. Of course this part of the work is capable of indefinite expansion, and another hall will have to be built if other parts of the East are to be similarly represented. A village of art-industrial workmen to be brought from India, is being designed, and ample room will be secured for them on the grounds belonging to the institute, where they can live unmolested in the exercise of their religious usages, and away from the temptations of London. We may hope to check the [illegible] into the literary basis of Indian industries.

Reverting to the arc objects, nothing is, perhaps, more likely to attract the classical scholar than the group which, beginning with a Sappho by Silanion, proceeds from Cyprus through Asia Minor and Persia to India, where a Pallas Athene, with a peculiar helmet, only seen on one of the coins, seems to have been executed by the same master. When Alexander the Great, shortly before his death at Babylon, received an Indian deputation and congratulated himself on having recovered so many of the sculptures that Xerxes had taken from Greece and distributed all over Asia, he was believed to have left the terms of Greek art in the countries which he had conquered. Nothing can, *e.g.*, be more curious than the Glaco-Persian Zeus whose eyes are blackened, or the Persian fire-worshipper who [illegible] Ismailia, but certainly was valuable because to draw each vehicle through the sand the regulation team had to be doubled; the waggons and carts were discarded, and their teams applied to the more manageable service of drawing trucks on the railway and craft on the Sweet Water Canal. But for the railway, on whose comparative integrity we had no right to lean any trust, our transport difficulties would have been even greater than they were. On this head the American officer writes:—

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 21st August, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·737
Temperature of the Air	80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	·882
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole of the sky clouded—8)	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·6
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·0
General Direction of Wind	SW, SW of SSE, ESE, W, WNW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	291
Fall of Rain	0·58
Total fall during the month	5·84
" year	44·99
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 22nd.	0·07

* From midnight to midnight.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the respiratory organs. In common colds and influenza the Pills, taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed over the chest and throat, are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is the easiest, safest, and surest. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, remove all obstacles to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-gorged air tubes, and render respiration free without reducing the strength. Irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits, such are the ready means of saving suffering when anyone is afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis, and other chest complaints, by which so many persons are seriously and permanently afflicted in most countries.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

AUSTRALIANS v. SUSSEX.

THIS match, of great interest in consequence of the extraordinary and unexpected stand made by Sussex in their first innings—the total of which (398) is the highest ever made by a county against the Australians—was brought to a termination on Saturday, July 26, at Brighton, and resulted in a draw, the lack of a very limited space of time alone preventing the weak English eleven from achieving a signal victory. As from the start on Thursday, the last day's proceedings were productive of some remarkable features, of which the most notable was Humphreys' singular bowling success in the Australian second innings, as, having to follow on, the Sussex professional, with his lob deliveries, not only performed the "hat trick" by taking three wickets with consecutive balls, but dismissed no less than four of the best Australian bats—namely, Bannerman, M'Donnell, Giffin, and Scott—for an aggregate of 13 runs only, a record so pleasing to the spectators that amongst them a subscription amounting to £18 10s. was raised and afterwards presented to Humphreys as a reward of merit. The issue of the encounter is all the more surprising, taking into account the ill-luck of the home team in the field on Friday, which, however, would not have prevented Sussex from assuming the proud distinction of being the only county that had lowered the colours of the redoubtable Antipodeans this year.

SUSSEX.

R. T. Ellis, c Bonner, b Cooper	1	G. N. Watt, b Spofforth	112
Tester, c Murdoch, b Palmer	31	W. Blackman, c M'Donnell, b Spofforth	14
W. Newham, c Murdoch, b Cooper	0	Phillips, c Giffen, b Palmer	111
H. Whitfeld, b Palmer	31	A. Hide, not out	39
Humphreys, l b w, b Spofforth	18	B 35, l b w 5	40
		Total	396

Second Innings.—W. Newham, c Bonner, b Midwinter, 5; H. Whitfeld (captain), run out, 0; J. Hide, run out, 0; W. Blackman, not out, 18; H. Phillips, run out, 1; l b, 1. Total, 25.

AUSTRALIANS.

M'Donnell, c Whitfeld, b Juniper	30	c and b Humphreys	3
Bannerman, b J. Hide	20	c and b Humphreys	3
Murdoch, c Newham, b J. Hide	87	b J. Hide	37
Giffen, b Humphreys	22	c Phillips, b Humphreys	3
Scott, l b w, b Humphreys	1	not out	0
Bonnor, b Humphreys	0	l b w, b Humphreys	0
Midwinter, c Juniper, b Humphreys	67	c Phillips, b Juniper	12
Palmer, st Phillips, b Humphreys	17	c Newham, b Juniper	27
Spofforth, st Phillips, b Humphreys	1	c J. Hide, b Juniper	5
Boyle, b J. Hide	48	not out	2
Cooper, not out	3	b Humphreys	6
		c Humphreys, b A. Hide	5
Extras	8	B 7, l b 1, w 1	9
Total	309	Total	114

SUSSEX.—First Innings.

	O.	M.	S. W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Giffen	23	7	43	0	Spofforth	37	14	93	4
Cooper	30	6	59	0	Midwinter	17	7	25	0
Boyle	11	6	22	0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 22.

THE home telegrams contain no new features of special importance, and more general interest is manifested just now in the China news. To-day's message on that topic is certainly very warlike, and another drop in Spinning Mill shares has taken place in consequence, but the general impression in commercial circles still is that the rupture will be short-lived.

The Bank of England return for week ending on Wednesday shows an advance in the proportion of reserve to liabilities from 42 to 44 per cent., but rates of discount are unchanged, and the only movements in stocks are a decline of ⅛ in Consols to 100⅜, and a reduction of ¼ in Rupee paper.

The London General Produce markets give no signs of improvement.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed with a somewhat steadier tone. The sales, it is true, were only 7,000 bales, including 800 Surats, and prices both on the spot and to arrive were unaltered, but private telegrams speak of a slightly better tone; and in New York futures are 9 points higher at 10·29 cents for December. The continued absence of receipts at the ports is becoming noticeable, and we fancy would have attracted more attention ere this, had the other surroundings of the market been of a character to favour an improvement in the present state of trade and unsettled condition of affairs only very decided adverse reports regarding the American crop would induce any activity.

Locally we have practically no cotton market to report upon. For export the demand is nil and even the local mills are restricting their purchases in view of the diminished inquiry for their production. Prices are nominally the same.

IN WHEAT and SEEDS there is no special movement to report. Supplies, especially of Linseed, are small, and prices do not give way sufficiently to induce business.

FREIGHTS are still dull to a degree. For Liverpool shippers continue to offer nothing better than 15s., but holders of tonnage are asking 16s. 3d. For the continental ports Havre, Dunkirk, and Antwerp 20s. may be called the nominal rate, but there is no cargo scarcely to be had. Some of the unfixed steamers in harbour are reported this afternoon to have found employment at out-ports.

IMPORTS are dull and very little doing.

EXCHANGE.—The two banks drawing demand yesterday at the top rate are to-day out of the market, except at the current quotation, and to that extent the market may be called a partial 1-32d. easier. In other respects, however, there is no change, although Bar Silver is said to be 1-16d. per oz. lower at home. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7¼d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 17-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 5-32d.	,,
Credits do.	do. 1s. 7 20-32d.	,,
Francs do.	do. 2s. 0 8¼d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has undergone a decided relapse again to-day owing to the decline advised from home. Fours have dropped to Rs. 98¾, and the business for a few days delivery is said to have been done at Rs. 98 11-16. Fours-and-a-half are still nominal at Rs. 102½ to ¼.

SHARES.—There is no movement in anything except mill shares, which may be quoted generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower all round. Speculation having been very inactive for some time past there are not many weak sellers in the market, but buyers scarcely exist, and present holders will mostly have to make up their minds to see their risks through till the turn comes.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares, Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000 500	all	1½p.ct.	755
Bank of Bengal	42,000 200	all	1 do.	230
Bank of Madras	10,000 500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£		
Agra Banks	10,000 100	all	6 do.	118
National Bank of India	37,320 — 250	12½	5 do.	96

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	950
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	420
Albert Press Co., Kurla					
Apollo Press Co.					
Bombay Spinning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 65	610
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	..	40
Bombay Cotton Press	200	500	500	..	1,200
Colaba Press Co	600	1,850	1,850	50	1,425
Dhulia E. & G. Co	600	125	125	30	135
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 153	1,250
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350	3,125
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.a.	550 xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	325
Khamgaum Press Co	240	500	all	10 p. ct	500
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	250	250	Rs. 40	337½
Mazagon Press	900	125	125	..	135
Motoosli Co	3,120	400	400	Rs. 45	417½
New Indian Press	2,400	12	125	Rs. 25	230
Prince of W. Press	500	.....	500	100	700
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bollary.)	500	500	500	—	575
Sind Press Co	40	2,000	750	Rs. 55	560
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,575
Sassoon Press Co	300	50	500	25	550
Volkart Press Co	450	90		65	775

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	200	1,000	000	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	18½	550
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	80,000	100	100	Rs. 5	112
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	18½p.c.	510
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	—	Rs. 42½	735
Bhowruggur Mills	4,800	100	100	...	34
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
Budneiram Mg.Co.,Ld.	1,000	..	500	..	250
Central India S. & W. Company	2,800	500	500	Rs. 30	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	60	1,000
Coocia Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	760
D. Spinning	900	2,000	all	nil	380
Empress S. & W. Co.	1-6	500	all	Rs. 37½	805
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	500*	45	750
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	415
Gordon Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	780
Hindustan	700	500	500	60	700
Hyderabad spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,215
Imp. Cotton Manufg.	900	500	500	..	547½
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	985
James Greaves Mills	1,100	500	400	..	440
Jaser Ali Spin. Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 55	560
Jewraj Bhailoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,110
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	800
Khatao Mackuniee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 45	925
Loopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	133
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	16p.c.	305xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	820
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,200
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 12	232½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,420
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	740
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	600
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	235
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	18½	220
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	30	170
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,425
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,435
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs.	840
Southern India	500	50	5,00*	Rs. 20	390
Victoria Mills	558	1,000	1,000	Rs.35	625
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	740

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 5	725
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 13	775

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	2[illegible]3-0	5 p.ct	350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130 11-6	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	65 7-3	do.	
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	41	£18	6-5-0	do.	50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	..	195
Badnam, Pilez Co Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	145
Bagly Co., Ld.	2,625	200	100	Rs. 10	138
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	90	10	91
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	100	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	300	..	337½
Bombay saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1188	100	100	Rs. 5	A 106 B 97
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	375	4,800
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	1,010
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	..	3,000	3,000	200	3,150
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,00	100	75	...	85
Cash Bazaar	1,000	100	100	...	
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	1,100	100	100		}
	1,900	100	75		} 123
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	10	10	10 p.ct.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	3½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36p. a.	325
Kemp & Co. Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 15	340
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½ p.ct.	52
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	25
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	180	50	Nil.	50
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	25	1,00	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	102
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,500	25	25	Rs. 1-8	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	,, 11	1,185
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	Rs. 15	170
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	60	Rs. 2	79

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khiva, 1,419 tons, Captain F. Speck, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE barque Nevada, 490 tons, Captain C. H. Symons, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (2nd Aug.) with a cargo of 9,106 bags sugar and 15 deck passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mobile, 916 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, &c., with a general cargo and 482 pilgrims as deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi, 2,142 tons, Captain I. Reeves, will sail to-day for China, &c., with China and Australin mails, general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Sydney.—Mr. K. Watson and Mr. C. E. Maclaren. For Melbourne.—Mr. W. E. Newham.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Khiva (s)	Speck	Hongkong. Aug. 3.
	Nevada	Symons	Mauritius. Aug. 2.
	John Morrison (s).	.....	Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Mobile (s)	Doert	Jeddah, &c.

The steamer Brindisi Reeves, to China, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Aug. ARRIVALS.

18 Roderick Dhu ....Boldchild ..Mauritius, July 16.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 18.—Steamers Clan Macpherson and Nira. Ship Jorawur. Barque Ardgowan.

MADRAS.

Aug. ARRIVALS.

19	Booldana (s)	.....	Calcutta.
20	Darien (s)	.....	Negapatam.
	El Dorado (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Hughenden (s)	.....	Cuddalore.

Aug. DEPARTURES.

18	Chanda (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Athens (s)	.....	Cocanada.
19	Booldana (s)	.....	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Sinclair s—10 tons pig lead, Edward Bates and Co; 75 drums linseed oil, Dosabhoy Sulleimanjee; 50 drums linseed oil, Abdoolhoosein Tyebjee; 250 barrels green copperas, Cuma Ramjee; 7 packages silvered plate glass and 3 packages hardware, A. Noorbhoy; 3 cases plate glass, Abdoola Jeewa; 10 bales paper, Balcrushna Sazba and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Kangra s—25 cases champagne, W. J. Essai.

Amoy-Indias—30 casks palm oil, Adrien, Salmon and Co; 5 cases confectionery, E. M. Abdoolally; 24 cases corks, Manockjee Bhickajee; 50 cases yellow metal sheets and 50 cases copper sheets, Ralli Brothers; 6 cases confectionery, Oomersey Premjee; 59 bales wrapping paper and 12 packages varnish, P. Shapoorjee.

Brindisi s—15 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, Bomanjee Manockjee Punthuckey; 101 boxes candles and 4 cases medicines, &c., Shurufally Hegrola; 6 cases aniline dye, Javerchund Gumanchund; 5 cases paper, Sassoon J. Dawood; 2 cases printing materials and 2 cases Ink, The *Times of India*; 5 packages tobacco, J. Neubergar; 4 cases aniline dye, A. Abdool Currim; 2 cases aniline dye, H. Tyebjee; 4 cases musical instruments, S. Rose and Co; 38 cases champagne, Lyon and Co; 750 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 6 cases medicines, Treacher and Co.

Japanese s—2 cases paper and 11 cases envelopes, H Abdoolally and Co.

Bassano s—50 drums linseed oil and 6 casks colors, Abdoolhoosein Tyebjee; 100 drums linseed oil and 6 casks colors, Dosabhoy Sullamanjee.

FROM HULL.

Bassano s—50 drums linseed oil, Adumjee Jeewanjee; 20 casks chemicals and 4 casks varnish, H. Pestonjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Bassano s—25 cases gin, Pestonjee Cowasjee Shroff; 70 boxes window glass, Essoofally Manoojee; 125 boxes candles, Nabobbhoy Mahamedally; 10 bales paper, Sorabjee Jehangeer; 477 boxes window glass, 2 cases marble paper, 115 casks wire nails, 27 cases toys, and 31 cases Glasswares, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 155 boxes window glass, Allybhoy Noorbhoy; 105 packages, glasswares, Hajee Sewjee; 10 cases glasswares, G. H. Cullian.

FROM GENOA.

China s—3 casks wine, L. C. Pinto.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Brindisi s—40 cases claret, Phipson and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 20.

George, Lieut., 3rd Madras L. C., on leave, from Australia.

Carnegy, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Australia.

Moores, Captain, Manchester, on duty, from Deolalee.

AUGUST 21.

Mouta, Surg. Major, on duty, from Madras.

Stewart, Captain, Seaforth Highlanders, on leave, from [illegible]

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 21.

[illegible]

AUGUST 22.

Graves, Lieut., 20th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Govt. Gazette, August 21.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Mahadeva Vishnu Kane, B A, is appointed to be Head Master of the Dharwar High School vice Mr Keshava Bapuji Bal, deceased.

Mr. Raghunath V Subnis, B A, is appointed to be substantive pro tem Head Master of the Dhulia School till further orders.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept:—*Thana Dist*—Mr. Bal Krishna Shivram, Offg Special Sub-Registrar of Shahapur, from 15th April to 9th June 1884.

Mr Atmaram Anant Offi Special Sub-Registrar of Bhiwndi, from 15th April to 5th May and 12th May to 8 June 1884; Mr Narayan Govind, Offi Special Sub-Registrar of Bhiwndi, from 6th to 11th May 1884; Mr Abaji Narayan Offi Special Sub-Registrar of Murbad, from 29th April to 4th May 1884; Mr Trimbak Sakharam, Offi Special Sub-Registrar of Mahim, from 5th to 10th May and 18th May to 3rd June 1884; Mr Ramchander Krishan, Offig Special Sub-Registrar of Mahim, from 11th to 17th May 1884; Mr Govind Mahadev Offg Special Sub-Registrar of Umbargaon, from 18th May to 7th July 1884; Mr Ganesh Amrut, Offg Special Sub-Registrar of Dahanu from 3rd to 18th May 1884; Mr Mahadev Sadashiv Offig Special Sub-Registrar of Dahanu, from 19th May to 4th July 1884; Mr Vaman Vishnu, Offig Special Sub-Registrar of Vada, from 12th May to 4th July 1884; Mr Balkrishna Shivram, Offig Special Sub-Registrar of Karjat, on 26th and 27th May 1884.

Mr R C Wroughton, Depy Consvr of Forests, 1st grade, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr A H Spry, C S, Collr of Kaira, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and eight days from 16th Septr 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R M Kennedy, C S, to act as Collr and Magiste of the Dist of Kaira, Dist Registrar, Kaira, and Political Agent, Cambay, during the absence of Mr A H Spry, C S, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F Meyrelles do Canto e Castro to be an Additional Member of the General Committee of the International Exhibition which it is proposed to hold in Bombay.

Assist Surgn F Mackenzie is placed on Gen Duty Bombay, and attached to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital as a temporary measure.

Mr R Proctor-Sims, M.Inst CE, Ex Engr, third grade, is permitted to retire from the Service under the provisions of the Resolution of the Govt of India in the Dept of Finance and Commerce dated 31st July 1879, with effect from the 1st Oct 1879 inclusive the furlough granted to him in Notification No. 5, dated 12th Feb 1883, is cancelled.

Mr S B Doig, Ex Engr for Irrigation, Gujarat, is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Ahmedabad, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Major J D Cruickshank, R E, on privilege leave.

Mr Lallobhai Keshowlal, Ext Engr fourth grade is allowed furlough for two years from 1st Sept 1884.

Mr E Pinhey, Assist Engr, first grade, is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Ratnagiri, with the temporary rank of Ex Eng, fourth grade.

Mr D W Herbert, Assist Engr second grade, has passed the Departmental Examination according to the tests laid down in paras. 16, 17 and 18 Sec I Chap II of the Public Works Code. He has also passed the colloquial in Sindi, laid down in para 20 of the same Code.

Mr Ganesh Krishna Apte, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, has passed an examination in the Gujarati language according to the test prescribed in para 20 Chapter II of the Public Works Code.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Lieut E F Marriott, Supt of Police, Panch Mahals, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence, under Sec 74 of the Civil Leave Code, 6th Edition, from the 15th inst, or such later date as he may avail himself of it.

Rao Saheb Jiwanlal Prarjiwandas, Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Wagra in Broach, is confirmed in his appointment.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Mohandas Dhanumal, second grade, Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, was granted leave without pay from 20th June to 16th Aug 1884 inclusive, and Candidate Vaccinator Allibux Mistre Dhalla was appointed to act for him, with effect from 21st July 1884.

Jessaram Chandumal, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Shikarpur Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 3rd Aug to 2nd Sept 1884 inclusive and Candidate Vaccinator Hassamal Thakurdas is appointed to act for him.

Third grade Local Fund Vaccinators Hakikatrai Kewalmal and Metharan Kotumal, of Shikarpur and Hyderabad Zillas respectively, are allowed to exchange their appointments, with effect from 23rd July 1884.

Mahomed Hashin Sileman and Gianchand Wadhumal, second grade Local Fund Vaccinators of Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar Zillas respectively, are allowed to exchange their appointments, with effect from 2nd August 1884.

Shaik Husen Karim, Municipal Vaccinator, Ahmedabad Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 11th to 31st July 1884 inclusive.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN MADRAS.

Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, 14th August, 1884.

Colonel T B E Tenant, SC, is permitted to reside at Ootacamund or Bangalore in the Bangalore Division, or at Madras in the Eastern District, and will be available for any Military duty, other than regimental, to which he may be posted.

Capt H H Spitta, 2nd B B Munster Fusiliers, is directed to do duty at the Depot Wellington, expeditiously on duty at the public expense.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the following officers are detailed for duty with their regimental depots during the forthcoming trooping season:—Capt T A Hill, 12th Lancers, now in England, to relieve Capt Beck. Capt E A Mostyn, 2nd Bat R Fusiliers, to relieve Capt Tottenham. Lieut H Porter, 2nd Bn R Fusiliers, to relieve Lieut de Trafford. Lieut W C Cox, 2nd Bn Somersetshire L I, to relieve Lieut Corbett. Lieut J F Campbell, 2nd Bn Bedfordshire Regt, to relieve Lieut Cowper-Coles. Capt W Heaton, 2nd Bn S W Borderers, to relieve Capt Trower. Lieut P T Armitage, 2nd Bn S W Borderers, to relieve Lieut Worlledge. Lieut H R S Cotton, 1st Bn Oxfordshire L I, to relieve Capt Eccles. Capt A G Schuyler, 2nd Bn Middlesex Regt, to relieve Capt Westmacott.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the tests specified opposite their names:—Capt J M T Badgley, RE, Higher Standard Hindustani. Lieut H A K Jennings, RA, Higher Standard Hindustani. Lieut T B Hawks, 1st Bn Essex Regt, Probr, SC, Higher Standard Hindustani. Corp A Paine, 2nd Bn Middlesex Regt, Lower Standard Persian.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that the undermentioned officers, recently commissioned, have been posted to batteries as stated against their names and are to be shewn in all returns, etc. as under instruction:—

Lieut A S Dunlop, to I Baty 3rd Brigade.

Lieut G Humphreys, to P Batty, 1st Brigade.

Lieut W Lamport, to No. 5 Baty 1st Brigade, Welsh Division.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Lieut H T King, SC, Wing Officer 33rd NI, for sixty days from the 1st Aug or date of departure.

Lieut C E Poynder, Wing Officer, and Adjt, 5th NI, from the 31st August to the 8th Sept in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C N 123 of 1884, Bangalore, private affairs.

2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers—Capt Q M'K Logan for one month from the 13th August or date of departure, private affairs, Bangalore.

Indian Medical Dept—Surg H M Hakim, for 182 days from the 10th Aug or subsequent date of departure.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, nex to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS, REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON (Diplomaed Assistants). Fees.—Stopping or cleaning teeth Rs. 5. Painless extractions under nitrous-oxide gas Rs. 10. Artificial teeth (personal interview not requisite.) Rs. 10. 19, Rampart Row

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

DR. GAMA (OPHTHALMIC SURGEON) MEETS HERE for CONSULTATION from 2 to 5 p.m., daily.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for [illegible]

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT, ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano.....Rs 33 per month or Rs 75
Sympathetic square ,, 36 ,, or ,, 85
Semi-grand, on three legs ,, 6 ,, or ,, 1,2
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

THORBURN—July 29, at Moffat, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, the wife of James Thorburn, Bombay, of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CARNEGY—August 22, at Bombay, Emily Frances Mary, the much loved daughter of Major-General A. Carnegy, Commanding Northern Division, Bombay Army, aged 22 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—August 17, at Boolandshahr, the wife of Surgeon James Armstrong, Indian Medical Department, of a daughter.

DOYLE.—August 11, at Darjeeling, the wife of John Hayes Doyle, of a son.

LEONARD—August 18, at Gurt-na-Moma, Bangalore, the wife of T. T. Leonard, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RUTHERFORD—ROBERTSON—August 16, at St. John's Dalhousie, Punjab, John Muric Rutherford, son of John Rutherford, Esq., of Cromwell Park, Perthshire, to Margaret Bethune, youngest daughter of the late F. Robertson, Esq., of Painsnick, Gloucestershire.

DEATHS.

ELLOY—August 12, at Allahabad, Daisy Constance, child of Colin and Louisa Elloy, aged 1 year, 4 months and 7 days.

MACKINTOSH—August 11, at Craigmount, Darjeeling, Sarah Mackintosh, late Inspectress of Schools, Punjab, widow of Samuel Mackintosh, late Assistant Inspector of Schools, Lahore, aged 57 years and 8 months.

NIBLETT—August 15, at Benares, Margaret, wife of P. Niblett, Retired, Deputy Collector, aged 59 years.

NORTON—August 17, at Kursiong, the wife of David Norton.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1884.

TO-DAY'S news in regard to the quarrel between France and China is as serious as any that has yet reached us. China's refusal to assent to the French ultimatum, a Paris telegram says, has been followed by the handing of his passport to Li-Foug-Pao, the Chinese Minister to France, and by the despatch to Admiral Courbet of instructions to take immediate steps to obtain reparation from China. A later telegram says that the Admiral's instructions are to bombard the arsenal at Foochow, and to destroy the war material there. To complete the story of the rupture, it is added that the French flag at the Pekin Legation has been lowered, and that French subjects in China have been confided to the protection of the Russian representative. Such is the case as it stands now. The situation as thus presented is definite enough, though there is some difficulty in reconciling the events recorded to-day with some of the reports that reached us a few days since. For instance, it is not easy to reconcile the report of a rejection of the French ultimatum by China with the previous report that the Chinese Government had declared war against France. It is obvious, however, that whether China has declared war or not, the efforts of France to obtain satisfaction for the Langson incident have altogether failed. Nor is there anything surprising in the failure. The bombardment and occupation of Kelung made a pacific arrangement of the quarrel almost impossible, and there was something unreal in a resort to negotiations after such an incident. The question of primary importance at this stage is, what further steps Admiral Courbet has been instructed to take in order to obtain reparation from China. He is scarcely likely to content himself with the destruction of the Foochow arsenal, and with further operations on the island of Formosa. The attack upon Kelung was evidently intended as a monition to China that France was no longer to be trifled with; but it is now seen that some stronger measures than the bombardment of an outlying town and the occupation of outlying territory must be undertaken if China is to be brought to submission. The Chinese may be coerced, but evidently they are not to be frightened. It is not enough to give them proof of a determination to employ strong measures against them. It is only by strong measures themselves that they can be seriously influenced. This is made clear in the history of every conflict between China and the Western Powers, and there is nothing new in the stubbornness with which the ruling authorities at Pekin have resisted the coercion that the French Admiral has lately applied to them. The French plan of operations has still to be revealed; but it seems more than likely that the war will in the main—at any rate in its opening stages—be a naval war. France, since she will be the assailant, will be at liberty to choose her points of attack, and we should expect that she will choose those which she can strike at with most effect and at the least cost. There is everything, for instance, to make her prefer an attack upon Foochow or Shanghai or some other of the great coast towns. An advance upon Pekin would for months to come be out of the question. The sixteen thousand French troops which constitute the French army of occupation in Tongking are not a man too many for that special purpose; we should not be surprised, indeed, if it became necessary to reinforce even these. To reduce the French garrison in Tongking in order to supply a force for field operations in China would be the most effectual way of inviting the Chinese to cross the frontier. Whatever land forces the French may employ in their threatened operations must therefore come from Europe, and this would mean great delay and an expenditure severely trying to the already overtaxed generosity of the Chambers. It may be that the course of events will take from France the liberty of choosing whether her quarrel with China shall be fought out on sea or on land. But we can easily see why she should prefer to entrust her operations to a naval commander, and why in its opening stages at any rate the war is more likely to be one between ironclads and forts than between the land forces of the belligerent Powers.

Neither Persia nor Afghanistan, fortunately, is it likely that much thought has been given to the bearing that the threatened war, and the method in which it is conducted, will have upon the interests of third parties. The bombardment of Canton and Foochow and Shanghai—if the war could be thus limited—need not be a very costly undertaking for France, but then it so happens that France has the very smallest material interests in that part of the world. It is not so long since an eminent French publicist admitted that it would be puerile to deny the inferiority, even the nullity, of French commercial interests in China. "The *rôle* of our mercantile marine," he added, "is absolutely miserable. As to England, her interests in the Chinese empire are immense, and they become greater year by year." No commercial considerations, therefore, are likely to hold back the French from an attack on such of the Treaty Ports as they may be able to assail with most mischief to China. They have little or no commerce in that part of the world to be injured by the outbreak of hostilities, and we must not be surprised if, in their operations along the Chinese coast, they show a cynical disregard for other people's interests. That British trade, and especially British Indian trade, will be seriously effected by even a brief continuance of hostilities goes without saying. But how can we invoke protection against the threatened mischief, or what remedy will be available [illegible]

The subject is one upon which a good deal of misconception seems to prevail. It may be as well, therefore, to point out that by no possibility can the Tientsin Treaty of 1860 be appealed to in order to deprive the French of the ordinary rights of a belligerent. That treaty threw open a number of additional ports to foreign trade, and subsequent conventions have brought the number of the Treaty Ports to about twenty-two. It is a strange mistake to suppose, however, as some have supposed, that in covenanting that the Chinese should open their ports to foreign trade the Western Powers divested themselves, either jointly or severally, of the right to treat those ports in the usual way if war broke out. China herself would be able to plead *force majeure* as a sufficient answer to any representation that in so far as she had not kept her ports open she had not fulfilled her treaty obligations; while France would be equally entitled to plead that bombardment and blockade were incidents of war allowed by the law of nations, and that in resorting to them she was only exercising ordinary belligerent rights, of which the treaty of Tientsin had in no degree deprived her. These are such obvious truths that it is surprising that there should have been any need for putting them in evidence. The area within which the neutral Powers can act is in fact strictly limited. Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, who have the largest interests in the preservation of peace in that part of the world, have offered mediation, and the refusal of their offer leaves no attitude available to them for the present but one of wat

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REJECTION OF THE FRENCH ULTIMATUM BY CHINA.

WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF THE FRENCH.

PARIS, AUGUST 21.

China has refused to assent to the French ultimatum.

LeFong-Pao, the Chinese Minister here, has received his passports this evening.

Admiral Courbet has been instructed to take immediate steps to obtain reparation from China.

The French have lowered their flag in Pekin, and have confided their subjects to Russia for protection.

BOMBARDMENT OF FOOCHOW.

PARIS, AUGUST 22.

Admiral Courbet has been instructed to bombard the arsenal of Foochow at sunrise to-day, and also to land troops and destroy the war material and stores found therein.

THE NILE EXPEDITION

CAIRO, AUGUST 22.

Major-General Earle will command the British expedition to the Nile, and Sir Redvers Buller will be the second in command. The force will consist of 5,300 British troops, and is expected to reach Dongola on December 6.

A BOER REPUBLIC IN ZULULAND.

CAPETOWN, AUGUST 21.

A proclamation has been issued at Pretoria creating a Boer Republic in Zululand.

THE EFFECT OF THE RAILWAY REPORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

Two important projects are likely to be carried out immediately as an indirect result of the Railway Report. I understand the Bengal-Nagpore extension, forming one-half the Bombay-Calcutta direct railway, will be set about immediately *via* one or other of the proposed routes. It is understood, further, that the Jhansi-Manickpore difficulties arising between the company and the India Office at home have been adjusted, and the construction therefore will be at once resumed.

So far as can be judged, one effect of the Report will be to discredit, or at least minimise, the benefits of the Bengal Northern or Bengal Central terms. The future policy will probably be that of companies undertaking on the terms of the Southern Maratha contract, less the term by which the company can throw up their responsibility upon a year's notice given.

EXPERIMENTS WITH NORDENFELDT GUNS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 22.

A series of experiments with Nordenfeldt guns against ten picked men armed with the Martini rifle from the 43rd Regiment were carried out this morning at the Armstrong butts under the direction of Colonel Andrews. Two Nordenfeldts were used; one ten-tube and one five-tube. The distances were from 300 to 800 yards; targets, ordinary skirmishing, composed of nine single third-class targets.

The men fired volleys against one discharge of the gun, with the following results:—At 300 yards the guns scored 14 hits; the men 10 hits; at 400 yards, the guns 10 hits; the men 14 hits; at 500 yards, the guns 12 hits; the men 11 hits; at 600 yards, the guns 10 hits; the men 8 hits; at 700 yards, the guns 8 hits; the men 10 hits; at 750 yards, the guns 5 hits; the men 8 hits; at 800 yards, the guns 8 hits; the men 9 hits: total, the guns 67 hits; the men 70 hits.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The Maharajah of Mysore left to-day by special train for his capital under the usual salute.

THE MADRAS MILITARY ACCOUNTS OFFICES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 22.

The correspondence in connexion with the attempt to remove the Military Accounts Offices to Bangalore has been published. In the course of the final order the Government remark that the Chief Engineer's unqualified condemnation leaves the Government no other alternative but to abandon the project, the expectation of the very large saving of Rs. 6,20,000 on which the Government relied as justifying the contemplated measure having been now proved to be fallacious. The Governor cannot but express his disapproval of the manner in which the repeated inquiries of the Government with respect to the financial effects of this proposal were met. The estimates submitted seem both hasty and ill-considered, while the statement in the Executive Engineer's letter that the buildings would, with certain additions or repairs, make very good offices for these Military Accounts Department has not been accepted. Despat[illegible]

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

The extension of the Madras Railway from its present terminus at Beypore to Calicut has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The cost is estimated at thirteen lakhs.

THE NIZAM'S REVENUE MINISTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, AUGUST 22.

The Nawab Mooneer-ool-Moolk and staff arrived here yesterday forenoon. At the station the Nawab was received by Messrs. Cumberlege and Sewell, District and Assistant Superintendents of Police, also by members of the Municipality and others. Outside the station a crowd of some three or four thousand people had assembled to see the Nawab. The party are putting up at the old court-house, in the compound of which tents are also pitched. The party are very comfortable, thanks to the excellent arrangements made by the officers of the Berar Commission, who sent for all the furniture and things from Poona. Colonel Fitzgerald, Deputy Commissioner, and other officials called on the Nawab yesterday. In the afternoon the Nawab called on the principal officers and ladies in the station, and played lawn-tennis at the club. The Akola Club have very kindly made the Nawab and party their guests during their stay here. This morning the Nawab rode out and saw the town, Mr. Cumberlege accompanying him. This evening the Municipality present an address to the Nawab at the Town Hall, and then he and the staff dine with Colonel and Mrs. Fitzgerald.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

Mr. F. E. Tuson, Assistant Superintendent of the Nicobars, takes three months' privilege leave.

Mr. Jacob Steiner is recognised officially as Consul-General for the Netherlands, Bombay.

Captain A. Masters acts as Political Assistant at at Seona.

Lieut. C. B. Vaughan is appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps.

Colonel F. R. Maunsell is admitted to Colonel's allowances.

Colonel W. H. Unwin retires from the service.

A gazetted Resolution declares that all Bengal officials drawing a pay of Rs. 250 and over are entitled to the attendance of the Civil Surgeon. Officials drawing less shall not be so entitled.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

The Bombay mails of the 5th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUGUST 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

ADEN, AUGUST 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ "	88¼
3 " Consols for account	100⅝
3½ " Sterling Loan	107⅛
4½ " French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	50⅞
Chartered Bank shares	£24
Do. Mercantile do	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai	£52-10

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the banking department combined, £13,100,000, increase £300,000.

Bills discounted, £21,300,000, decrease £800,000.

Bullion total amount in banking and issue department combined, £23,500,000, increase £100,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities 44 per cent.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted, *Via* Amoor, interrupted. Manila land line still interrupted.

Amoy-Shanghai and Amoy-Hongkong cables also interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, August 21.

10 p.m.	79·3

FRIDAY, August 22.

6 a.m.	77·7
10 a.m.	82·7
2 p.m.	83·6
4 p.m.	79·0

SOME fatal cases of cholera having taken place in different villages at Goa, His Excellency the Governor-General has directed the Medical Board to have those localities disinfected and to take such measures as will serve to arrest the further progress of the disease.

CAPTAIN BURNABY, station staff officer of the depôt at Jellapahar, has been ordered to join his regiment, the 2nd Battalion East Surrey, at once, *en route* for Egypt. It is not yet known who is to be Captain Burnaby's successor at Jellapahar, but rumour points to Lieutenant Morris, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who officiated for some months last year. Meanwhile the duties of the office are being carried on for the time being by Captain Webber.

THE Royal Irish Regiment, now under orders for Egypt, has been inspected by the Duke of Connaught. The regiment, says an up-country paper, paraded in fighting kit, and seemed ready for any service. After riding down both lines the Duke, who was accompanied by the Divisional Staff, addressed the regiment. He referred to the past services of the Royal Irish in New Zealand and Egypt, hoped they would give a good account of the enemy, and said they carried with them his best wishes. The regiment was to leave Meerut on the night of the 20th instant in two troop trains for Toondla *en route* for Bombay.

THE *Pioneer* says:—The Boundary Commission, if it takes the Beluchistan route, which for the moment seems most in favour, may have another frontier to settle before it reaches the one with which it is mainly concerned. The borders of Afghanistan, Beluchistan, and Persia have hitherto been by no means scientifically defined, and the Amir at any rate would be glad if they were accurately and finally settled. As the Commission, supposing it to take the southern road, must pass through the country where the frontiers meet, it is probable that it may be the means of settling this question also.

IT is observed that the latest Russian papers are remarkably silent in regard to the Afghan Frontier Delimitation Commission. This circumstance is explained by the fact that a strongly-worded circular was recently addressed by the Press Censor to all editors, warning them against embarrassing the Government by the expression of views likely to excite public feeling in England. Even the bellicose *Kavkaz*, the organ of Prince Dondukoff-Kortsakoff, has ceased to talk of Russia's claim to interfere with Afghanistan.

THE *Statesman*, regarding the present dispute between the Bengal Government and the Calcutta Municipality from the point of view of a by-stander who belongs to no party, but is "imbued with a deep conviction that the people must be taught to govern themselves or go without government altogether," says it must not be "forgotten that it is not self-government that is answerable for the condition of Calcutta, but the autocratic Government of which Mr. Thompson is the representative." The *Statesman* adds:—"We recall the fact that Calcutta was handed over to self-government a few years ago, by the bureaucratic gentlemen who now reproach it, in so horribly foul a condition tha, words failed to paint it. It must not be forgotteno we say, that the Commissioners are dealing with a legacy of a full century's neglect and abominations, bequeathed to them by Mr. Rivers Thompson's own service. It is not the neglect of the Commissioners that has made the city a reproach to our name, but of Mr. Thompson's own autocratic service. The Commissioners representing self-government, are earnestly striving to sweep away the accumulations of filth which long autocratic neglect has left them to deal with."

A RANGOON correspondent points out as a somewhat remarkable fact that, in spite of the misgovernment of Upper Burma, the chronic disturbances with Shans and Kachins, and the incendiary fires at Mandalay and the principal towns in Upper Burma, the river-borne trade during the past official year shows an increase in both exports and imports. The Assistant Commissioner at the frontier station accounts for this by the fact of a decrease in the land-borne trade, owing to the disturbed state of several districts and the prevalence of dacoity diverting the land trade to the steamers. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Co. sent up 119 steamers, mostly with flats in tow, in the year under report, as against 115 in the year immediately preceding, whilst 116 passed down as against 110. The passenger traffic this year by these steamers has been larger than in any previous year, whilst many people brought down their wives and families, thus showing an evident intention to settle on the British side.

FOR several months past Upper Burma has been infested by dacoits. The authorities, however, have not been sleeping, and have succeeded in capturing no fewer than 285 of the robbers between Mandalay and Bhamo. Fifty of the ringleaders have been executed.

MR. J[illegible]E WILLS, the successor of the late Sir C. W[illegible] Williams, is a well-known mountaineer, and p[illegible]ses in Switzerland the reputation owned by few, even of the best climbers, of being able to ascend any mountain without the assistance of guide.

AN examp[illegible] the mischief that may be effected by raising fal[illegible]rms of cholera is afforded by the inconvenience [illegible] has been caused at Liverpool owing to an al[illegible]y false report being circulated that a case of c[illegible] had occurred in that city. In consequence of [illegible]ounded rumour a number of vessels were una[illegible] sail from the Mersey, the Consuls refusing [illegible]e them clean bills of health. The Greek and Sp[illegible] Consuls, it stated, communicated with [illegible]aylor, the port sanitary officer, and not unt[illegible]had given a certificate that no cholera existed [illegible]port would they supply their ships with the[illegible]sary documents.

A LONDON weekly [illegible] writes:—People who believe that India [illegible]s being sacrificed to Lancashire, will be [illegible]d to learn that our great dependency has [illegible] to turn the tables on us. She is not only g[illegible]cotton, she is commencing to spin it, and [illegible] with an amount of success which is evid[illegible]relished by the north country millowne[illegible]mill-hands. Her low-priced cotton goods [illegible]g to be favourably known in the East [illegible]Africa, and her workmen can easily comp[illegible]st ours for two reasons. In the first place t[illegible]es are low as compared with English wa[illegible]n the second the men work longer hours t[illegible]p in England. As this may prove serious [illegible]sands of British wage-earners [illegible]nstructive to point out that the cost [illegible]ing Indian cotton cloth is 65 per cent. un[illegible]f making the same stuff in England, an[illegible]e Indian mills have a great advantage ov[illegible]ish ones, because, while the year with us [illegible]working hours, with the Indian spinners i[illegible]hours. What will be the effect of the[illegible]of this rivalry on the British wage-ear[illegible]d be hazardous to conjecture. Of cou[illegible]riced cotton goods England holds the ma[illegible]on the bulk of the wages is made out of lo[illegible]on such formidable competition in mak[illegible]his of India is not to be lightly regarded.

Now that Mormon Elders have [illegible] Calcutta, it will be interesting to know [illegible] Blaine, the Republican candidate for [illegible]dency of the United States, thinks of M[illegible]. In his letter accepting the Republican [illegible] Mr. Blaine says:—

Religious liberty is the right of every [illegible] the Republic. Congress is forbidden by [illegible]stitution to make any law "respecting [illegible]lishment of religion, or prohibiting the free [illegible]thereof." For a century, under this [illegible] Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile worshipped God according to the dictates [illegible]science. But religious liberty must not be [illegible]verted into a justification of offences against [illegible]law. A religious sect, strongly intrenched [illegible]of the Territories of the Union, and spreading rapidly into four other Territories, claims the right to destroy the great safeguard and [illegible]ment of social order and to practise as a [illegible]ligious privilege that which is a crime punishable with severe penalty in every State of the Union. The sacredness and unity of the family must be preserved as the foundation of all civil government, as the source of orderly administration, as the surest guarantee of moral purity. The claim of the Mormons that they are divinely authorized to practise polygamy should no more be admitted than the claim of certain heathen tribes, if they should come among us, to continue the rite of human sacrifice. The law does not interfere with what a man believes; it takes cognizance only of what he does. As citizens, the Mormons are entitled to the same civil rights as others, and to these they must be confined. Polygamy can never receive national sanction or toleration by admitting the community that upholds it as a State in the Union. Like others, the Mormons must learn that the liberty of the individual ceases where the rights of society begin.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Standard*, telegraphing from the Malagasy camp on June 27 (*via* Point de Galle, July 25), says:—"The French forces 1,200 strong, attacked the Hova camp at six o'clock this morning. The French had three arms engaged—mounted [illegible]darmerie, infantry, and artillery. The artillery consisted of six field-pieces and three mitrailleuse. The attack lasted two hours, at the end of which time the French retired. The Malagasy troops behaved admirably. They were perfectly cool, and their firing was steady. No attempt has been made to renew the attack."

ONE of the paragraphs in the local news column of a recent number of a Peruvian paper consists of an account of a robbery committed on the premises of the Prime Minister. "The thief succeeded," we learn, "in carrying off some gold and silver ornaments, and the [illegible]rtfolio containing speeches, drafts of A[illegible]rament, and other papers of no value [illegible]Minister must have felt highly flatt[illegible]this sentence met his eye. As for the [illegible]obably hoped to find the portfolio stu[illegible]nk-notes or coupons payable to bea[illegible]imagine, says the *St. James Gazette*, his [illegible]nk dismay when he found himself p[illegible]Ministerial discourses and drafts of B[illegible]st have felt even more indignant than a[illegible]ench *confrère* of his, who after securin[illegible]plate of a wealthy family, discovered t[illegible]only electro-plate. "Je suis volé" was h[illegible]tural remark, as he smarted under the [illegible]sappointment. That Peru will be [illegible]e loser by the disappearance of the M[illegible]projects, even supposing them to have passed [illegible]vocably from the Ministerial memory as well, is perhaps to be doubted.

IN presence of the agricultural crisis through which Russia is passing, the *Moscow Gazette* urges that Canaries should be established all over the empire in which to store up the surplus grain. In the opinion of the *Moscow Gazette* an abundant harvest will not benefit the peasants. For the crisis has originated in the too great abundance of wheat, and a good harvest will add to the abundance. Prices, therefore, may be expected to fall still lower. Moreover, as the harvest promises to be good all over the world, the demand of foreigners for Russian wheat is likely to fall off. Unless, therefore, relief is afforded at home, the peasants will sink deeper and deeper in distress. But the only relief that can be afforded at home is the purchase of the surplus supply by the Zemstvos and its storage in local magazines. The measure would provide a market for what threatens to become unsaleable, would raise prices so as to save the peasants from serious loss, and would accumulate a reserve of food which would guarantee the empire against the local famines to which it is now subject. But as the Zemstvos have not the money to build magazines and buy up corn in great quantities, the *Moscow Gazette* suggests that the Government should lend the funds. To this, however, the "officious" press replies that buying corn on such a scale would make it dearer in Russia than abroad; would therefore stop exports, and complete Russia's loss of the foreign market; and that, as the corn would have to be sold some day, it would probably cause a greater disaster in the end by breaking down artificial prices.

THIS is from the *Japan Mail*:—"Among recent arrivals in Japan is a Russian officer of great distinction, Lieutenant-General, Tchernaieff, a member of the Grand Council of War, and recently Governor-General of Turkestan." General Tchernaieff's name is familiar in connection with his brilliant military exploits in Tashkend, and his services in Servia, where he filled the post of General-in-Chief of the Imperial forces.

NO man can show off the "points" of a property so well as an English auctioneer; and to him not even an island comes amiss, as was evident to all who visited Tokenhouse yard, London, when the island of Herm was announced to be sold. In putting up the property the auctioneer dilated upon its many values in a way which should certainly have aroused more competition than it did. He showed how a very considerable income might easily be realised from his kingdom by the happy purchaser; how he would be "undisturbed by the knock of the postman or the tax-collector at breakfast;" how agricultural distress was as unknown as were Hyde Park demonstrations; together with much else besides. He told those present, too, how by the purchase of this little monarchy a man might be freed from all "vermin—even lawyers;" a reproach to no respectable body from which he hastened to extract the sting by adding that neither auctioneers nor clergymen had any part in the isle. And then, with consummate shrewdness, the salesman proceeded to appeal to all classes of purchasers in turn. School Boards, he said, were unknown in this happy land, vaccination was optional, and there were no poisonous neighbours' drains; while—a great point—much might be saved in the matter of tailors' bills. But no one of his hearers seemed fired to ambition by all the auctioneer's eloquence; and, after an hour's bidding, when the best offer for a whole kingdom was only £5,000, the lot was regretfully withdrawn. No one of those present, in fact, evinced any special hankering after even the most absolute form of monarchy which it is possible to acquire in these days.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE strength of the Royal Irish Regiment, which embarks for Egypt, on the 28th inst., is as follows:—Officers, 23; ladies, 5; 1 child. Men, 818; women, 21; children, 39; horses, 7.

MAJOR WATLING, Assistant Quartermaster-General, from Mhow, relieves Captain Dean-Pitt on the 1st proximo.

THE Hankow will probably go on to England after dropping the Royal Irish in Egypt.

THE I. G. S. Canning will come out of dock on the 24th instant.

THE members of the Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteers met on the 14th instant to consider the appointment of a Captain Commandant, *vice* Captain Brebner, resigned. It is understood that Captain A. W. Stiffe has been elected.

FROM the 1st July last all majors of infantry and cavalry promoted, and dating from that day 1881, came under the clause of the Royal Warrant, giving an increase of pay, no matter how they stood on the regimental list; this, of course, will greatly increase expenditure.

THE 1st Bengal Infantry, from Rawal Pindi, have been ordered to join the force for the Zhob Valley expedition, and will be railed to Sibi this week.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has refused to sanction the exchange between Generals Gordon and Dandridge, which had been arranged as far as these officers themselves were concerned.

A WING of the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment has been ordered to move from Nusseerabad by rail to Sibi *en route* to the Anambar Pass, beyond Duki, to act as a support to General Tanner's expeditionary force to the Zhob Valley. This is in addition to the wing of the North Lancashire Regiment ordered to Duki.

THE appointments in the Quartermaster-General's Department, in both the Madras and Bombay Armies, appear to be as unequally divided as those of the Adjutant-General's. In Madras (says the *Pioneer*) the Quartermaster-General and his Deputy both belong to the Indian Army, which is not the case in either of the other Presidency Armies; out of the nine berths in this department only three are held by officers of the British service—two Assistant Quartermaster-Generals and one Deputy (Lieutenant-Colonel Swinley, Captains Yule and Henry). In the Bombay Army in this department, which consists of eight appointments (exclusive of Quetta, which is held by an officer of the Indian Army), only three again belong to the British service, thus leaving, including Quetta, six of the Indian Army. The Quartermaster-General and his Deputy are certainly of different services, but the Assistant Quartermaster-Generals and the Deputies are both two to one in favour of the Indian service. The British troops quartered in the Madras Presidency are two regiments of cavalry, sixteen batteries of artillery, one company of engineers, and nine battalions of infantry, whilst those in Bombay are one regiment of cavalry, nineteen batteries of artillery, one company of engineers, and also nine battalions of infantry.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 22.—The barometer has risen over the Carnatic and South Madras; it has fallen generally elsewhere. The distribution is still almost unchanged, the readings being relatively high in Travancore and relatively low in Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and Orissa in the east, and in the Indus Valley in the west. The wind has about the normal circulation for the season. It blows from south-west at Kurrachee and over Gujarat, from the west over the peninsula and central parts of the country, from the south-east over the head of the bay and in Bengal, and from the east up the Gangetic plain. Rain has fallen generally the Central Provinces, along the west coast, and in Burmah; but elsewhere rainfall is partial. In the Western Punjab, Sindh, the lower part of the N.-W. Provinces, and Behar there is none reported with the exceptions of Ahmedabad and the same is the case in Sind, Gujrat, and Kutch. Over the peninsula also the rainfall is partial. Rain to-day:—Morar, Sibsagar, over 2 inches; Murree, Agra, Silchar, Nasik, Mt. Abu, and Moulmein, over 1 inch; Jodhpur, Pachmari, Hoshangabad, Goa, and Ratnagiri, over ½ inch. Previously, Pachmarhi ½ inch, Silchar, 2 inches; Rai Bareilly, over

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.	
	Past 24 hrs.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	
Aug. 21, 8 a.m.	0	58	0	49	0	47
" 22, "	0	58	0	49	0	41
" "			0	05	0	01
Corresponding last year	44	99	51	47	49	15
	55	65	60	78	57	43

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA vs. PARSEES.

THIS match was played yesterday on the Gymkhana ground, before a large number of spectators, chiefly Parsees. Long before the game commenced a large crowd had gathered on the skirts of the field. The rain kept off very well all the time the Parsees were in, but just before the Gymkhana men were about to take to the wickets a heavy shower came down, and continued in a nasty drizzle for a time. However, it at length cleared off, and allowed the game to continue. At the commencement of the game the wicket was all that could be desired, but after the innings of the Parsees it was very treacherous owing to the rain, and required the players to be very careful. The game all through was very good, and some pretty play was witnessed. The Parsee captain, J. Patel, and Framjee, the professional bowler, were together and kept persistently at the wickets for a long time. They played with the greatest caution, and during the time they were in before the tiffin interval—about 2½ hours—they had only made 13 runs between them. Of course, the cause of this was the splendid bowling. Newnham bowled remarkably well, as his analysis shows. In 23 overs he bowled 17 maidens, taking 2 wickets for 8 runs. The batting of the Parsees seemed to be very cramped at first, and it was only as the game progressed that the players began hard and free hitting, the two last men especially. They became partners when the score was only 69, but soon increased it to 96 amid the cheers and applause of their fellow-countrymen, who clapped and shouted at each good hit or fine piece of play. The bowlers were changed several times, but it was a long while before they were parted. Pogson and Penny played with great caution, both mastering the bowling in a very short while. Framjee, the professional, did not show himself in his usual form; neither had the other bowlers much effect on the steady play. Bremner, warming to the game, played good cricket, and sent the ball flying to all parts of the field. When Newnham became his companion, the score rose rapidly, but at 63 time was called. Towards the afternoon the number of the spectators increased perceptibly, all the Parsee schools in town having closed for the occasion. The boundaries of the ground were marked off by lines of umbrellas. The tents, too, were well filled, and many ladies, both European and Parsee, graced the scene. The band of the 10th N. I. Regiment was present, and played selections at intervals.

At about a quarter to twelve the Gymkhana men were all out at their posts, Newnham and Russell bowling to the batting of D. Mehta and J. Morenas. The men stayed together for a short while. Mehta, who was playing guardedly with Newnham's bowling, made 3 off a ball from Russell. Morenas, too, sent a ball from Russell to leg for a couple, but was cleverly caught by Mardall from a low hit. The vacant wicket was filled by A. C. Major, one of the best bats of his club; but his first ball was his last, and he left without increasing the small score, 5-2-0 being shown on the board. The Parsee captain followed in next. Some pretty play was now seen, Patel playing cautiously and Mehta very well. Some of his strokes were pretty, especially his way of cutting the ball. He was once nearly stumped out in attempting a run for a hit off Russell's bowling, and was only saved by Bremner throwing the ball hastily and wide. During the companionship of Patel and Mehta, Pogson, the wicket-keeper, had to retire from the field, having got one of his fingers disjointed in stopping a ball from Russell. The Parsee captain kindly allowed a substitute, and sent one of his own men to field. Never relieved Russell, and in his second over he cleanly bowled Mehta with a yorker. 31-3-13. M. Framjee followed next, and with his captain made a determined stand, but the runs came in slowly. Patel played forward to Newnham's bowling and had carefully put 10 together when the tiffin bell was rung. Soon after the resumption of play, Patel, who had added 6 more to his score, was smartly caught at the wickets by Buchanan. The telegraph board showed 38-4-16. Bejonjee followed next. Framjee showed some pretty play, and slowly increased his score by singles, and now and then a couple. During his stay several changes of bowling occurred, and he eventually shared the fate of his captain, and retired with 12 to his credit. 51-5-12. Tata followed, and looked as if he was going to make a stand. He made some good hits, but when he had scored 4 he was given out l. b. w. Bejonjee had to retire, being clean bowled by Newnham. Libuwalla followed, but playing a ball into Challenor's hands, he had to leave. Master and Baruchа were then partners, but after making 2 the latter was clean bowled by Wyer. 62-9-2. P. D. Kanga took his place, and with Master soon raised the score. Both were hitting very hard and freely. The bowlers were changed frequently, but this had no effect on the batsmen. The ball was hit to all parts of the field. When 96 was reached, however, Master's stumps were upset by a yorker from Challenor. His score was 18, the largest made by his side, and consisted of one 3, three 2's, and nine 1's. Kanga played very well, and had made 15, not out. 96-10-18. Pogson and Penny went in for the Gymkhana, to the bowling of Kanga (fast right underhand) and Framjee (fast right overarm). Pogson had just put 6 together, when he was smartly caught by Kanga. Bremner took his place with Penny, and ran up the score very quickly. Penny had put 12 together when Patel clean bowled him. Newnham took his place. Runs came in rapidly, and Bremner by some pretty play had made 30 and Newnham 7 when time was called, the score being 63 for 2 wickets.

The match will be continued to-day at 11 a. m. sharp.

PARSEES.

1ST INNINGS.

D. S. Mehta, b Wyer	13
J. M. Morenas, c Mardall	3
A. C. Major, b Newnham	0
J. M. Patel, c Buchanan	16
M. Framjee, c do.	12
S. Bejonji, b Newnham	7
D. J. Tata, l b w, b Wyer	4
A. R. Libuwalla, c Challenor	4
P. J. Master, b Challenor	18
N. K. Bharucha, b Wyer	2
P. D. Kanga, not out	15
Extras	2
	96

GYMKHANA.

Capt Pogson, c Kanga	6
L. Penny, b Patel	12
A. Bremner, not out	30
A. Newnham, not out	8
Extras	2
	63

GYMKHANA.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls	Runs	Overs	Wickets.
Newnham	176	30	25	4
Russell	98	49	7	1
Wyer	64	18	9	4
Challenor	17	6	1	1

POLO IN BOMBAY.

THE polo sports on the Maidan which were held on Thursday evening were not so largely attended as usual owing to the unsettled state of the weather, indisposition of tats, &c. The following novel programme was arranged:—

Race à la Sido Saddle.—To ride ladies' fashion in men's saddles. 50 yards out and home.

Mr. E. M. Slater..... 1 Mr. H. R. Pease..... 2

Four entered. Mr. Pease got off best, and appeared to master the difficulty of the situation easiest; but he lost ground in turning, and Mr. E. M. Slater, working closer round the post, raced home a winner by about two lengths.

Gone Away Scurry.—To ride 100 yards, translip saddle and bridle to second pony, which mount and race round a flag, back to same saddling point, where translip again, and ride home on first pony.

Mr. H. R. Pease..... 1 Mr. Sladen 2

The former translipped and was off and back again before the others started on their second mounts, and came in eventually an easy winner. Mr. Slater's first pony being girthed up too tight destroyed his chance.

Polo Flurry.—To ride 200 yards to a turning point, where dismount and pick up polo stick, and return, each driving a polo ball placed 50 yards from the finish, between goal posts.

Mr. J. H. Sladen ..... 1 Mr. Slater..... 2

A pretty race. Coming down to the polo balls, all were well together, but the ground being wet and heavy, no good hitting was possible. Mr. Sladen got his ball home first, somewhat easily. A second race was arranged, and this Mr. Sladen again won, although closely pressed by Mr. N. Symons.

Syces' Scramble.—For all tattoo-wallahs on the ground. To race 50 yards out and home, scrambling a short distance from home for 2-anna pieces sprinkled in the grass, an 8-anna piece being placed on top of the winning post.

One man outpaced the rest, more or less of whom got at cross purposes in turning the flag, and succeeded in plundering the "silver streak" some time before the others came up. The splendours of the situation, however, made him overlook the 8-anna piece poised on the winning stake, and it was left to the clutches of others.—Total value of stakes, Rs. 0.

In a fortnight or so it is proposed to hold a tournament of tent-pegging, postillon and tandem racing, &c., &c.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural (quiet) sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 87, Farringdon Road, London.

DOCTORS DIFFER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. Temooljee Nariman has not understood the health tables I gave him. He discards them and distrusts them. He says they prove nothing about puerperal fever. I say these tables are unimpeachable, and that they very accurately show the health condition of the Parsee females of Bombay. Dr. Temooljee gave no proof of the existence of puerperal fever in Bombay except as a singularly rare disease, while the heading of his lecture proclaimed an increasing prevalence of the disease. The talk was tall, the proof nothing. In an exuberance of spirits, and a depth of conception, the lecturer drew largely upon his imagination for proof of the degeneration of the Parsee girl of the period. And this is what he said of her and her progeny: "They are disposed to lead a more easy life than their mothers and grandmothers did, and consequently they are physically incapacitated to undergo severe bodily exertion. The difficulties and dangers of parturition, which their mothers and grandmothers successfully encountered, the hysterical and delicate girls of this day are unable to cope with; and what are the consequences? Disease and debility are the sequence of parturition, and the children they give birth to are scrofulous and rickety."

Dr. Temooljee does not see that I met his unmitigated calumny against his countrywomen with the health statistics of the Parsee female community, and that these statistics proved up to the hilt that there was not one word of truth in his panegyric. I showed that the death-rate amongst Parsee females between the ages of 12 and 50 years was only 8 per 1,000 of population. Is this the kind of women who cannot encounter labour and who give birth to scrofulous and rickety children? Do I wonder when Dr. Temooljee rejects my health tables? In truth I do not. He may effect to disbelieve in the existence of the University Clock-tower, just as he effects to disbelieve in the unusual good health of Parsee females. But I write for a discerning public and in the cause of truth. If in doing so I accidentally or incidentally defend the much-maligned Parsee girl of the period I am not sorry to find her within the radius of my advocacy. I say, then, that while Dr. Temooljee deserted the theme of his medical lecture and proved nothing, my tables have at least proved to men who understand health statistics that the Parsee girl of the period is not the hysterical cripple which Dr. Temooljee has represented her.

As to Dr. Temooljee's other denial, that his terrible statement that puerperal fever has an increasing prevalence amongst Parsees is not calculated to cause alarm amongst women, I will not contend the point with him, but will leave it to medical men and to the women themselves. During the last three days I have had some piteous appeals made to me by Parsee females. The Gujerathi papers are read in all sorts of Parsee houses. The contention that fear arising from Dr. Temooljee's astounding announcement will not produce "puerperal fever" is a puerile argument to use, and it should really be carried to schoolboys. I reply that this fear will not indeed produce puerperal fever, but something still worse, and it is this something still worse for which the author of this unnecessary scare will be held responsible. Again I repeat, it is on this ground I have taken my stand.—Yours, &c.,

Byculla, August 21. THOMAS BLANEY.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the request of many of my medical brethren, I have been constrained, very reluctantly, to take part in the discussion which is now going on in regard to the supposed frequency of puerperal fever amongst my countrywomen. I will touch the question only in its medical aspects, merely remarking that I have an experience of twenty years in Bombay.

I feel I would be wanting in my duty to my countrywomen were I to allow Dr. Temooljee's sweeping and unfounded assertions, publicly made before a large and influential and a mixed audience on Saturday last, to pass unchallenged. I would have sympathized with the lecturer, as well as supported him, had he confined his lecture to typho-remittent fever, and pointed to the sanitary defects which provoke it amongst the women of my community. Some improvement in the condition of women amongst poor Parsees and in the worst class of houses may be possible. This is a matter which by no means concerns Parsees alone, but all classes; and any measures which are practicable in such cases should be suggested by medical men of experience, but without wounding the feelings of parents of classes. It was most unpleasant for Dr. Temooljee to issue a public notice and send out private invitations announcing his public lecture on the increased prevalence of puerperal fever amongst Parsees in Bombay, and impolitic and in bad taste to enter upon the details of the domestic life. A portion of the lecture related to typho-remittent fever and its relation to a foul atmosphere and defective ventilation in the sick room. The lecturer appears to me to regard puerperal fever and typho-remittent fever as one and the same disease. I trust he will soon come to understand the difference. Sweeping assertions were also made against the native midwives, the lecturer apparently forgetting that in every Parsee house the midwives are bathed thoroughly before they are allowed to leave the premises. I wish this sanitary rule could be observed by all castes.

A perusal of Dr. Temooljee's lecture makes it evident that he has misunderstood the definition of the fever in question as given by our best pathologists. Unfortunately, in his zeal to gain the public confidence, he has mixed up true puerperal fever with both septic fever and typho-remittent fever. It may be that this confusion of diseases persuaded him that puerperal fever was prevailing very largely among Parsees. I have no doubt that if his practice had extended to Dongree and Oomercarry he would have delivered his lecture long ago, when the Hindoos would have been brought to the bar of public opinion, as the Parsees have been. Luckily Dr.

ties and foibles. In strictness, however, they had nothing to do with such matters; they had merely to determine whether Dr. Semple, in signing the certificate for her detention, exercised reasonable caution. They found that he did not; and it is not too much to say that they might, under the circumstances, well come to the conclusion that there had been a lamentable lack of care. The persons immediately connected with her detention were Dr. Forbes Winslow, Dr. Semple, and Dr. Rudderforth. One and all of them gave an unsatisfactory account of their share in the transaction. It behoved the first as the licensed proprietor of the asylum in which it was intended to confine her, to be supremely careful and scrupulously vigilant. It behoved the other two concerned to make a minute painstaking examination. We shall say no more of the way in which they performed their duties than that it would be scandalous if each case of suspected lunacy were sifted with no more intelligence than was displayed with regard to Mrs. Weldon. Her whole biography since her marriage in 1880 was laid before the Court. It was enough, however, for the jury to know what was done in April of 1878, the date of her trespass and libel of which she complained. For three years before that date she had been living apart from her husband —they had not, in fact, seen each other during that period. Up to 1878 no one had alleged that she was insane. When Mr. Weldon, who was a stranger to Dr. Winslow, called on him in April, 1878, he does not seem to have been much struck by the fact that the husband, who spoke of her lunacy, had not seen her for three years. He seems to have made no very minute, independent inquiries as to her mental condition. It did not occur to him to ascertain with certainty whether Sir Henry de Bathe, who signed the order for her detention, was really intimately acquainted with her state of mind. As to the share of Mr. Weldon and Sir Henry de Bathe in the transaction, we leave the Judge to describe it:—"It seemed almost incredible that two English gentlemen, in a country where liberty was boasted of and not even a criminal could be incarcerated without the order of a magistrate, or some one in authority, it seemed almost incredible that two English gentlemen who had not seen her for a year, or for three years, should have given an order to confine her as a lunatic." Dr. Semple had a vague recollection of much of what passed while he made his examination, and he admitted that he had instituted no inquiries as to whether certain statements made by her were correct. Dr. Rudderforth's account of the matter was, if possible, [illegible] unsatisfactory. "Did you test her," [illegible] Judge, with reference to the statement in the certificate that Mrs. Weldon had heard [illegible] shooning her from Paris to London—"Did you test her by asking her if she had any intelligence [illegible] London?"—"No." "Did you ask her any questions as to the 'essay'?"—"No." "Do you remember [illegible] being mentioned?"—"I do not." "Did you [illegible] ask questions by way of eliciting any explanation?"—"No, I did not." "How long were you with her together?"—"About five minutes, at the commencement?" "Did you question her with the view of enlightening yourself as to her condition of mind?"—"No." "Surely you noted accurately what took place, going there for an examination into her state of mind?"—"I can give no particulars." Dr. Semple was not answerable for what Dr. Rudderforth omitted to do; but it would be mockery to say that an examination conducted in this fashion could be worth much.

It is obvious from the discussion in Court that not a few legal difficulties are involved in the case. In the action against Mr. Winslow in March last Mrs. Weldon was unsuccessful; Baron Huddleston ruling that the statute of 1845 was a defence and declining to allow the question to go to the jury; a view from the Divisional Court subsequently dissented. Aware of the difficulties by which the matter is encompassed, Mr. Justice Hawkins left on Monday no fewer than seventeen questions to the jury. The gist, however, of the case was contained in the question, "Was his (Dr. Semple's) negligence of a gross and culpable character?" and in the affirmative answer of the jury. It will be for a higher tribunal to say whether or not the judgment entered on Monday for the plaintiff is sustainable. But unsatisfactory though the present law is—"calculated," as the Judge said, "to fill everybody who contemplated it with terror and alarm"—it does not seem to have been genuinely observed. The much-censured statute of 1853, with all its defects, requires, for obvious reasons, that the examination by the doctors shall be made separately. There was a conflict of evidence as to what occurred at the interview with Mrs. Weldon; but the jury found that the defendant had not made a *bona-fide* separate examination, and that it was merely colourable, intended to satisfy the letter of the statute without complying with the substance of it. It is in accordance with the spirit, if not the letter, of that statute that the examination should be conducted by persons entirely independent of the licensed keeper or proprietor of the asylum to which the suspected lunatic is to be consigned. It stands to common sense that the contrary practice would be dangerous and fruitful in abuses; and it was a serious flaw in the defendant's case that the selection of the doctors was intrusted to Dr. Winslow, and that, to make matters worse, he suffered them to read statements as to Mrs. Weldon's sanity made by one who had not seen her for three years.

The real importance of the case is that it secures the triumph of the agitation against the lunacy laws in their present shape. Their reform is henceforth only a question of time. It is not necessary to suppose that dozens of sane persons are yearly entrapped and thrown into asylums by interested relatives. This is all very well in the pages of fiction; it is flatly contradicted by the testimony of the Commissioners in Lunacy. Nor is it essential to believe that our lunacy laws are more barbarous than those in force elsewhere. A philanthropic citizen of Philadelphia, Mr. Harrison, has lately compiled, with admirable industry, a huge collection of the lunacy legislation of ally countries, and the English law, on the whole, shows to advantage in the comparison. But it is open to abuse. People may be confined as lunatics under legal process who are wholly out of place in an asylum. Who would be safe if his fate was to be decided by a hurried, perfunctory examination? Insanity is not always to be detected by a hurried glance. It is not infallibly written on a man's face, or distinguishable from sanity by unmistakable marks. If there be one truth as to which all great medical authorities are agreed, it is that careful repeated observation is necessary to warrant an opinion as to all but the grosser forms of insanity. Often not by bold abrupt transitions, but by nice and delicate gradations, does the realm of sanity shade off into that of madness. M. About's story of the lunatic who persuades the doctor that his sane uncle is the real patient is not beyond the region of credibility. Not one, but many tests must be applied before we know whether the mental machinery is unhinged. It is out of harmony with scientific knowledge—it is a solecism and piece of barbarism—that two men, with perhaps no special acquaintance with mental disease, should be able to order the incarceration of any one. Such a state of the law is, as the presiding Judge said, calculated to fill everybody who contemplates it with terror and alarm, and it cannot be too soon altered.—*Times.*

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

IN the "Tea-Table Talk" contributed to the *World* "Rose Jaune" says:—I wonder if half, or even a quarter, of the people who hear the name of the Royal School of Art Needlework ever realise what it is? Well, it is a charity, and one that does an immense amount of good, though the public hardly appear to know that when they buy any of the exquisite work that emanates from this institution, they are really helping a gentlewoman in distressed circumstances to support herself, without which she would inevitably drift into (must I say it?) the workhouse. I think it ought to be widely known that any lady whose income is under £52 a year may here earn an important addition to her small means. The ladies are paid weekly for as much as they have done, remuneration not being held over till the piece of work is finished, which is a kind and wise arrangement. The annual sale of their work that opened on the 21st gave a good opportunity for seeing to what perfection embroidery can be brought when on the lines of true art. Some of the first things that caught my eye were curtains with embroidered borders, the patterns being exceedingly lovely. One, that might have been borrowed from the Florentine courts at the Crystal Palace, was reproduced so perfectly that it might have been a painting. One of the latest triumphs was what is called "darned work." This consists in laying a fine soft silk like a Liberty silk (only that all the materials are specially made for the Royal School of Art Needlework) on strong linen, making an applique design of the silk, and, after cutting it away, filling in the groundwork by fine silk darning; the effect is rich in the extreme. On a chair near me was thrown a gorgeous cover of soft pomdre white and crushed strawberry plush, worked with gold, and lighter and deeper shades of the same colour. Then I saw a bed-cover embroidered in wool, in a grand old crewel pattern; and, passing on, some folding screens were shown me, designed by Messrs. Image and Wade. The former were produced in two editions on linen, one embroidered in outlines of brown wool, and one in coloured silks, of lackadaisical female figures, after the style of Burne Jones; the latter in a design of brilliant plumaged cocks and other birds. Time and words would fail me to do justice to all the exquisite sofa, chair, and piano backs, in delicate patterns of daffodils, or mantelshelf valances of conventionalised waterlilies, it was such an *embarras* of loveliness. Passing through rooms devoted to reduced goods, remnants, and furniture, I entered two charming little Oriental apartments. Here, on this occasion, refreshments were to be found, tea being dispensed by two real live Celestials in blue dresses, and white turned-up sleeves, with the usual Chinese cap surmounted by a red button. It was delightful to rest and contemplate the fine old carpets in these little rooms, for every corner contained some object of interest, delicious in form and glowing with colour.

High coiffures prevail in Paris. The coil of hair on the top of the head is held in place by gold or silver-headed pins, in place of a comb. The forehead is covered with little round rings of hair termed statue curls, which one writer says are decidedly stiff in effect and unbecoming to most faces.

Coaching parasols this season are many of them covered with changeable silks of two or three shades of some warm, dark colors, as red and brown, gold and rose or bronze and red.

White mull bonnets are fashionable. A pretty model is shirred, has white muslin ties and a garniture of two pink ostrich tips.

White dresses, white bonnets and white parasols were never more worn than during the present season.

An attractive dress for evening wear is of white pongee with garniture of gold lace and buttons.

Children are wearing hats with high crowns and broad, curling brims.

Thin summer silks are much used for little girls' dresses.

"Madge" writes in *Truth*:—The fête at the Healtheries approached as nearly to perfection as anything in this imperfect world can do. The scene, as we entered, was brilliant, in the extreme, the vestibule being filled with groups of ladies, for the greater part in evening dress, their escorts being in the black and white demanded of fashion. We saw the Prince and Princess quite close. It was odd to see the former wrapped in a warm cloak, while his wife had on nothing over her square, low bodice. Her dress was of black canvas, or grenadine made with much simplicity, and falling in soft and graceful folds round her lovely figure. No hideous bunches at the back marred the harmony of these folds. Our Princess understands the secret of true grace. Her diamonds were magnificent. She wore a tiara, or coronet, of these, a large encrusted star in the back of her hair, and a necklet which fitted tightly round her throat. You have no idea how much more becoming this is than the loosely-drooping necklaces or the rivières. The stones sparkled marvellously, encircling her charming head with flashes of blue and red and opalescent light, varying at every second. The Prince is not nearly so stout as he was last year. He looks graver, too, but his expression has as much *bonhomie* as ever. As you may imagine, there was a great social mixture. There were dames in costly brocades, whose respectability combined with vulgarity admitted of no doubt. There were others, rouged, flounced, crinoletted, and for the most part solitary, whom no one could for an instant call respectable. I saw poor dear Arthus Sketchley's Mrs. Brown in the flesh looking "quite the lady," with a lot of gilt horseshoes in her suspiciously black hair, and a terribly brilliant shawl round her shoulders. She pushed in at one of the doors before the Duchess of Manchester, with the consequence that the officials inside were reluctant to open it even to that lady, who remarked that they were afraid of the crowd rushing in. A gentleman who was with her thereupon observed, "—the crowd," which was certainly liberal and sweeping, considering that the assemblage in question consisted of some twenty thousand souls. Those who study the manners of our aristocracy may remark a certain tendency to violence in their language, which is in no degree restricted by the presence of ladies.

On Thursday afternoon we went to see Miss Agar Ellis married to the Hon. Luke White. It was a brilliant and a very pretty wedding. The bride has lovely eyes, a pretty figure, and a graceful head. She was half-an-hour late, which showed, I think, a little want of consideration for her friends, who (as clergymen (fasting), keeping a Bishop waiting!), and especially for her bridegroom who grew obviously nervous as the time wore on. At four o'clock she arrived, wearing one of the most poetic of wedding-gowns. The skirt was made of white crepe lisse, draped in long, curved folds, and looped up with bunches of orange buds, and blossoms. The bodice and train were of white poult-de-soie, the former being softened with folds of lisse and the latter being edged with a thick ruche of the same, in which nestled cosily small groups of orange-blossoms. Her veil was of lovely old Brussels lace. Her ten bridesmaids, several of whom were tiny children, wore dresses of puree silk, gauze, lace, and satin. The elder ones wore white bonnets without strings, and the children had hats, also white. The only colour about them lay in their fresh young cheeks, their bright eyes, and in the strawberry Liberty silk, mixed with grenat velvet, was one of the few spots of rich colour to be seen. A whole costume of violet velvet was invaluable as helping up the lighter tints with its own deep, soft hue. It was made with a waistcoat of mauve. The small bonnet was made of mauve straw, and was trimmed with violet velvet and edged with mauve beads. A lady whose dress was made of black Chantilly over white silk carried a diamond-shaped sunshade, made of white silk, over which Chantilly was draped and fastened down at the edge with enormous beads of cut jet. Another lady in black wore a sweet little gorget collar of white silk, covered with black lace put on plain. One of the prettiest frocks there was made of white grosgrain silk, edged round the skirt with a broad band of black velvet. The pointed basque, cut away at the hips, had a narrower band of the same. The bonnet matched. Two sisters wore very pretty bonnets of gold straw, edged with pale greenish blue. Their dresses were white.

A large gipsy bonnet looked singular among the very small specimens that prevailed, many of which were made of tulle or areophane. A cream-coloured muslin worn over black silk was a sad mistake. The black beneath made the muslin look soiled. Many girls were transparent sleeves. They must have felt rather chilly, for the wind was decidedly sharp. I noticed a grey dress worn with tan-coloured boots; but as nothing else in the costume matched the latter, not even the gloves, I thought them inexpedient.

Mrs. H. Oppenheim wore a lovely gown of the finest embroidered white Indian muslin, arranged over poult-de-soie in falling draperies, and with plaited lace. These artistic draperies were fastened with knots of lemon-coloured velvet. Lady Baring's lovely toilet was composed of real Indian embroidery in threads of gold upon muslin. The trimming of ecru lace and bows of ribbon to match served to link the tints of white and gold by adding an intermediate one.

THE BURNS MONUMENT IN LONDON.

THE Burns Monument, which Lord Rosebery unveiled on Saturday, July 26, in the Gardens of the Embankment, consists of a more than life-sized statue of the poet, cast in bronze, and placed upon a substantial pedestal. It follows closely the lines of the statue at Dundee, which is due to the same artist, Sir John Steel. The poet is just about to write, and the sculptor has allowed him a pen, but has denied him a table. The hand with the pen is slightly uplifted; while the left hand is dropped in that attitude of elegant abandonment which suggests, that the poet is thoroughly accustomed to being admired and is not beyond the suspicion of posing. The head is a little raised. Hair that is neither long nor short, and neither quite curly nor quite lank, falls about the cheeks. The features are fairly regular, and of the fulness which suggests a well-developed animal temperament. Burns was a poet of the affections, and he enjoyed life almost as long as he succeeded in it. The dress, being the dress of the eighteenth century, can, even in the common opinion, be realistic without the loss of dignity. But perhaps it is not quite realistic, for the poet—at least, in his most fashionable moments, when he was the lion of the city—wore tall boots, and Sir John Steel has given him shoes, with the small-clothes and stockings that express the shapely leg. A mantle, picturesquely draped, is put about him. On the whole, it is a meritorious statue, if it can hardly be styled a great one, and, at least, it worthily takes its place as a memorial of the Scottish poet in the heart of London.

The Prince of Wales's private secretary wrote on behalf of his Royal Highness as follows:—"I am desired by the Prince of Wales to convey to you his assurance that it would have afforded him very sincere pleasure to have been present at the unveiling of the statue of Robert Burns—a poet, I may mention, for whose works His Royal Highness has the highest admiration—had it been possible. Owing to his mourning the Prince kept away from London until late in the season, and since his return to Marlborough House the applications which have been made to him to take a part in various ceremonials have been exceedingly great. They have indeed been so numerous that it has not been possible for His Royal Highness to accept one-half of those that has received, particularly those which have arrived late. But he has been so anxious to perform the duty to which you refer in connection with the illustrious Scotchman, that he has delayed until now answering your letter, in the hope that he might by some means be able to accede to the request which has been made to him by a body of gentlemen of so much influence and weight. Very sincerely to his regret he finds, however, that it is totally out of his power to manage it."

Mr. J. Gordon Crawford, the donor of the statue, said that before asking Lord Rosebery to unveil the statue, he might be allowed to express the satisfaction he felt that a labour of love, which had cost much anxious thought, had at length been satisfactorily achieved. As a Scotchman residing in London, he had long entertained an ardent desire to leave something behind him in his great City to testify to the happiness he had derived from a prolonged residence amidst its active, beneficent, and eminently free institutions. Taking a lively interest in the monumental commemoration of the great men of Scotland, it had occurred to him that a statue of Robert Burns, the national poet of Scotland, one whose writings had tended so much to create sympathetic relations between man and man, and whose brilliant genius was universally acknowledged, would not be an inappropriate gift to this great Metropolis, and would be an additional feature of attraction to the beautiful gardens in which they stood. He had great pleasure in asking Lord Rosebery to unveil the statue, feeling convinced that the duty could not be placed in better hands (cheers).

The Earl of Rosebery, who was received with cheers, said—We are met together on an occasion deeply interesting to all Scottish people. It is no less than the placing on this historic site—on this beautiful Thames Embankment—beside that ancient relic which, in its present position seems to bring the ages of the world together—a statue of the greatest Scotchman that ever lived (cheers). And, my Lords and Gentlemen, I think I should be failing in my duty, although the task of returning thanks to the giver has been placed in other hands if I neglected to tender to him my sincere congratulations on the privilege he enjoys of supplying what has been a long-felt want in London. I think he knows too well what he has done to consider it as otherwise than as a privilege, and so I will not offer him our thanks. And I would say another word as to the venerable sculptor whom for the second time has had the duty of recording the appearance of the poet Burns—once in America and once in England—and who is to have the additional honour of moulding that burst which, bought by the shillings of the people, is to earn a place in the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey (cheers). The mention of Westminster Abbey reminds me that it has long been a sentimental grievance in Scotland that our stone of destiny was removed long centuries ago and placed within that ancient fabric. To-day we obliterate all recollection of that wrong done to us. We present you with a real stone of destiny—the features of Scotland's man of destiny carved in imperishable marble (cheers). When I said that Burns was Scotland's greatest son, I heard a sign of dissent from a gentleman in front, and I am not at all surprised to see that Shakespeare was put forward (laughter). I should not be turned away from any detail which told us what the man was who gave those immortal poems (cheers). I have just alluded to the very painful character of part of Burns's life. I think a great deal too much has been made of that (hear, hear); but I do say of those errors—and many of them were noble errors—that they were the generous faults of a generous mind (cheers), and that we do him the greatest wrong by feeling that he was not altogether removed from our lower humanity, when we know there was distress and disaster enough in that great and melancholy career (cheers). It was little for Burns to find his death in a snowdrift when he lived so long in the cold shadow of the world's contempt and neglect; it was not much for him to die so young; he died in noble company, for he died at the age which took away Raphael and Byron—the age which Lord Beaconsfield has hailed the fatal age of 37 (cheers). After all, in life there is but a very limited stock of life's breath; some draw it in deep sighs and make an end; some drain it in quick draughts and have done with it; and some draw it placidly through fourscore quiet years; but genius as a rule makes quick work with it. It crowds a lifetime into a few brief years, and then passes away, as if glad to be delivered of its message to the world, and glad to be delivered from an uncongenial sphere (cheers). Byron and Burns together hardly more than exceeded those three score and ten years which are said to fulfil the life of man; but none will deny that they had lived their full life—that they had done the full work which was appointed them to do; and we have no right to repine, in view of so much achievement, if to the mere outward and mortal eye they do not seem to live their full tale of years. They had exhausted human fame and human happiness, and it was time for them to be gone. I shall now proceed to the unveiling of this statue, which, in my opinion, does honour to the giver of it, and does honour to the sculptor of it, and does honour to that great city which has given it so prominent and dignified a situation (cheers).

The statue was then unveiled, amid cheers, the band playing "God save the Queen," and "Auld Lang Syne."

LESSONS FROM WIMBLEDON.

THE twenty-fifth annual meeting of the National Rifle Association terminated at Wimbledon on July 26. It was distinguished from its predecessors by some improved conditions under which the contests were fought, by some new competition, and by a substantial increase of the prize-money. In other respects it did not differ materially from previous meetings. The carpet-marksman has had everything in his favour, as heretofore, and has carried off all the best prizes both in pots and money. To the carpet marksman this is very satisfactory; to the outside observer, mindful of the essential changes which have taken place of late years in the conditions of warfare, it is rather the reverse. In fact, it appears to very many people that the time has come for considerable revision and reform of the N. R. A.'s yearly programme.

In the twenty-five years of its existence the Association has undoubtedly done a great work; and it has come to wield a very powerful influence not merely on the shooting of volunteers, but on that of the army as well. It has set the standard of military shooting. The question is, Is that standard a good one? On the face of things, the answer must be, No. It has fostered a kind of marksmanship which, however admirable in itself, is of small practical good in the field. Until the last year or two, the association has not encouraged the particular qualities of skill and physique most necessary to the average soldiers. Out of the whole of the long list of contests only four can be described as really military—namely, the Belgian Cup for volley-firing, the Loyd-Lindsay Prize for Yeomanry and Mounted Rifles, and the Mappin and Mullens competitions: the last three of which are carried out under conditions not unlike those of actual operations in the field. The remainder are entirely for the benefit of the true Wimbledon crack-shot: a being who requires, among other things, much aiming time, a comfortable position on his carpet, and previous knowledge of the exact distance from him of the targets. In the words, the great bulk of the prizes are given to marksmen who shoot under what are really artificial conditions, and whose skill, however great, is not of the kind which is most generally required in war or which it is desirable should be most encouraged.

The fact that such competitions as those named above should have been instituted is, we pointed out last year, a virtual confession that things are not as they ought to be; and this is further proved by the comparative failures of the crack shots who engage in them. Under the easy artificial conditions so unwisely favoured, they can make firstrate scores without difficulty; but when tried by such tests as are provided in the Mullens or the Mappin regulations, they are found wanting. Their shortcomings here are summed up in the remark of a member of a squad in the Mullens competition, who when asked if the smoke of his comrades had bothered him said, "It was't the smoke, and it wasn't the running of the targets; it was the bloomin' 'urry what bothered me!" And it was instructive to see how sorely Wimbledon competitors for the Mappin Prize were "blown;" though the difficulties were not as trying as those met with in most sham-fights, and certainly fell far short of real warfare.

Considering these things, therefore, and some others which need not be enumerated here but which every volunteer who has thought of the matter will call to mind, the question arises whether it is not the duty of the Council of the N.R.A. to readjust their system in accordance with the necessities of modern military practice. We think it is; and, what is more, every sensible man must think the same. It is not proposed, of course, to abolish long-range competitions of the Wimbledon pattern altogether. That would be absurd; for the Wimbledon crack-shot is a valuable personage in certain circumstances. The point is that those circumstances are exceptional; and that average military shooting pure and simple, under average military conditions, finds altogether too small a place in the Association's scheme. And the reform asked for is neither difficult nor objectionable—except, perhaps, to pot-hunters and the gentlemen who make a living out of carpet-marksmanship. Let some of the more valuable prizes be given for additional contests of the Mullens and Mappin type; and let the conditions be more soldierly than they are even at present. Instead of permitting squads to parade, as in the Mullens competition, without bayonets and with a pleasing latitude in the matter of dress, let the rule be "heavy marching order," as it would be in the field. Then, why should such contests as these be limited to mere squads. One of the most important military questions of the time is the question of "field firing," which—as usual, at the eleventh hour—has attracted much attention in the army. Why should not the N.R.A. organize a competition on the lines lately laid down for the exercise of the regular forces? That is to say a competition not between squads, but between battalions. To make our meaning clear the competing regiments should advance in attack formation with fighting-line in open order, supports and reserves, as described in the "Regulations for Field Exercises," and fire upon a line of targets moving as in the Mullens contests, at unknown distances, the final volley being fired when the fighting-line has received its last reinforcement previous to the charge—which, however, need not take place. It is obvious that a competition like this would test the shooting not only of the marksmen but of the corps; while success would depend very much upon the officers and the drill, as well as upon the firing capacity of the men. The institution of a competition of this kind, with a substantial prize, would promote a healthy rivalry between corps and proficiency in drill; but more attention to what is really the most important part of their work, and which it is admitted they are most deficient in—namely, close-firing up to 500 yards. No doubt the idea is not one that is easy to carry out; but the material difficulties have been overcome in the army, and there seems no reason why they should be insuperable to the volunteers and the N. R. A. This much at any rate is certain: the kind of rifle-shooting specially favoured at Wimbledon is not the kind that in these times is most necessary to the defence of the country.—*St. James's Gazette.*

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 23.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

(At 12 o'clock.)

469—Payne, G. and S.—Luxuman Koroji vs. Thucker Vussonji Khimji—Jefferson B. and D.—Part heard.

470—Tobin and K.—Pandappa Soobaya Sondbe and others vs. Moranji Topun and others—K. Wilkin.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

398-83—Payne, G. and S.—Lakumibai Thavur and others vs. Ebrahimbhoy Dossa—Macfarlane and K.—Part heard.

151-84—Hore, C. and R.—Ramdas Mooljee and others vs. Abdoola Esmail—Coyajee L. and O.

503-80—Little, S. F. and N.—Khatao Rowji vs. Chunda Ramjee and others—Nanu and H. and Payne G. and S.

171-84—Ardesir and H.—Ardesir Gurjorjee Bahadurjee and another vs. Bai Dhunbai Bomonjee and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

470-81—Payne G. and S.—Meghjee Furrichund vs. Becher Thackersey and another—Jefferson B. and D.

[illegible]3—Payne, G. and S.—G. Olcess vs. Heerji Ardaseer [illegible]eady—Bomonji and H.—(Settled.)

[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Sha Bodhraj Partabsing vs.

461-82—Little, S. [illegible] Nabi and D.

Aga Ahmed Ali Mazandrani—Tyeb Arjoon.

118-83—H. Bicknell—Bhagoobai vs. Krushnajee Goobhoy and

187-81—Janardhen G.—Sir Munguldas Nat[illegible]ayne, G. & S. others vs. Dorabji Jewaji Choksi—P[illegible]das vs.

43-83—Payne, G. and S.—Sonabi Nusserwanji Dubash vs. Jumnadas Dooloobdas—In person.

137-83—Hore, C. and R.—S. Pereira vs. P. de Silva and another—Venayekrao H.

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☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hil sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

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NOTICES.

TRADE MARK.

VALVOLINE

NOTICE TO "VALVOLINE" OIL CONSUMERS.

AS we do not sell to merchants or dealers we caution manufacturers and users of steam power who desire to purchase the original and only genuine "Valvoline" Oils, to order only of our authorised Agents. The use of our word, Trade Mark, "Valvoline," is being litigated by competitors to sell imitations of our celebrated Oils which are solely manufactured by us in America. When we see that every cask and smaller package is branded with LEONARD and ELLIS' name, as all other Oils will be found much inferior on using and comparing them carefully.

LEONARD AND ELLIS,
New York and London.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,
Sole Agents in Bombay.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON
THE DOG'S HEAD BOTTLING

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

D GIBERT'S
THE ONLY GENUINE
IODURATED Depurative COMFITS
constitute the best, the most agreeable, the most active and most economical of all known depuratives.

Beware of imitations and see that you get (as for the Syrup) *Gibert's and Boutigny's signatures in red ink thereon, as well the stamp* (printed in blue) *of the French Government.*

General Depôt for British India:
E. PLOMER & Co. Pharmaceutical Chemists, Combermere House, Simla and Lahore (Punjab).

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the best, purest, and most fragrant preparation for the teeth. Health depends in a great measure upon the soundness of the teeth and their freedom from decay, and all dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such Rowlands' Odonto has always proved itself to be.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a beautifully pure, delicate, and fragrant toilet powder, and has lately been much improved. Each box has inside the lid a certificate of purity from Dr. Redwood, Ph. D. F.C.S., &c. Sold in three tints: white, rose, and cream.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co.,
BYCULLA & FORT.

EMERY CLOTH. GLASS PAPER.

ACTON'S "ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD.
A LASTING & BRILLIANT POLISH PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT WASTE OR DUST.
In 1d. 2d. & 4d. PACKETS EVERYWHERE
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT FOR INDIA.
THE MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE.

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST SERVICE and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
All PACKED COMPLETE in iron-bound case.
Orders, enclosing remittance, £10-10 (which includes the whole) to be sent to
T. R. GRIMES,
83, New Bond St., London, W.
Indian & Colonial Outfitter.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
Extensive Show Rooms for Lamps Table Glass, China, Electro Plate, &c.
Descriptive Catalogue free.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week: acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BORANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, NewOxford-street London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Read the following:—
"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), January 10, 1882.
"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully
"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

L. STEFFENAUER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

Has the pleasure to inform his numerous friends and constituents that he has always in stock Gold, Silver, and Germansilver Watches of every description.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PRICES:—

German Silver keyless horizontal Watches	... ...	Rs.	14 to 16
Do. do. do.	... ...	"	18 to 20
Do. do. lever	... ...	"	20 to 25
Do. Railway Regulator lever keyless Watches	... ...	"	22 to 25
Do. machine-made keyless lever Watches	... ...	"	25 to 35
Silver-hunter or open-faced horizontal Watches ...	... ...	"	18 to 25
Do. do. lever Watches	... ...	"	22 to 28
Do. do. lever keyless Watches ...	... ...	"	35 to 40
Do. do. lever keyless extra quality	... ...	"	50 to 60
Do. do. English lever escapement	... ...	"	50 to 60

Thoroughly tested before despatched. Guaranteed 2 years; supplied in a case with spare glass and spare mainspring. Postage prepaid all over India and Burma for Cash or by Value Payable Post.

NEW PATENT CALENDAR KEYLESS WATCH.

German Silver double-faced patent lever keyless	... ...	Rs.	55 0
Silver do. do. do.	... ...	"	65 0
Silver open-faced do. do. do.	... ...	"	80 0
Silver hunting do. do.	... ...	"	95 0
18-carat Gold open-faced do. do.	... ...	"	350 0
18-carat Gold hunting do. do.	... ...	"	400 0

A large stock of Gold, Silver, and Nickel Silver Watches of most superior quality always on hand.

18-carat Gold hunting English lever, at	... ...	Rs.	150
Do. open-faced	... ...	"	120
Do. keyless	... ...	from Rs.	180 to 1,000
Do. Ladies' Watches	... ...	"	40 to 120
Do. Do. do keyless	... ...	"	90 to 300

The repairs of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Jewellery, &c., have my very best attention and care at all times, with the usual guarantee of one year. *My own Watches* have the advantage of being repaired *at lower rates* than Watches of other makers, simply as an inducement to intending purchasers.

Twelve years' labour in this country have given Mr. L. Steffenauer enough experience to know all the different repairs required through the cause of this hot and dusty climate.

L. STEFFENAUER.

WRIGHT'S FOR TOILET BATHROOM & NURSERY.
TRADE MARK ON WRAPPERS & TABLETS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS WITHOUT WHICH NONE IS GENUINE
COAL TAR SOAP
RECOMMENDED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL FACULTY.
"TRUE ANTISEPTIC SOAP" (Medical Times)
"MOST EFFECTIVE IN SKIN DISEASES" (Lancet)
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES & PROTECTS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
PROPRIETORS W. V. WRIGHT & CO. SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.

LIMITED,

Shirt Makers.

CASH

Dress Shirts, ½-doz., R 30/-

Dress Shirts, *Collars Attached,* ½-doz., R 33/-

White Shirts, ½-doz., R 22/-

Silk Shirts, each R 11/8

PRICES

French Cambric ½-doz., R 30/-

Oxford Cloth, ½-doz., R 33/-

Zephyr Cloth, ½-doz., R 33/-

Flannel or Silk & Wool; *White and Coloured,* each R 8/8

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD

Patterns and Self-Measurement Instructions Free on application.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

Liebig TRADE MARK

EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"It is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

AMERICAN ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN: Five Stops (with Automatic Swell)	... ...	Rs. 400
Do. UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE: Twelve Stops	... ...	" 500
Do. CHURCH MODEL BY MASON AND HAMLIN, 12 Stops, including Octave Coupler and Sub-Bass with Patent Swell,	... ...	" 650
Do. ORGAN BY SMITH: very handsome, 11 Stops (as illustrated above)	... ...	" 400
Do. do. do. do. 13 Stops	... ...	" 650
Do. do. BY ESTEY: Four Stops	... ...	" 300
THE DISTRICT ORGAN: BY MASON AND HAMLIN: Compass, 3 Octaves and Notes	... ...	" 120

HARMONIUMS.

THE CHURCH HARMONIUM:
FIVE ROWS OF VIBRATORS, WITH EIGHTEEN STOPS. Rs. 800.
(Specially made for India.)

DOUBLE DIAPASON SOLID ORGAN HARMONIUM:
14 STOPS, 2 KNEE SWELLS (A VERY POWERFUL INSTRUMENT), Rs. 550.
(The above is specially made for India, and is secured with Brass clamps at the corners.)

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	.. ..	Rs.	100
Solid Oak, 5 Octaves	.. ..	"	120
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves	.. ..	"	160
Solid Oak or Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator	.. ..	"	180
In handsome Rose-wood, with 7 Stops	... ...	Rs.	300
In Oak, 8 Stops	... ...	"	300
In handsome Walnut, 8 Stops, zinc bottom	... ...	"	350
In Ebony and Gold do. do.	... ...	"	450

New Detailed Catalogues free by Post.

S. ROSE & Co., 21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICES.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chinchwara	Parus
Musjid "	Bhoswul Junction*†	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Budnaira*
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Kurjut*†	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Padesdari	Damergaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Lanowlee*	Dygaum
Khadawall	Singaji	Karli	Wurdah†
Wassind	Harsud	Kurkulla	Pownar†
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Tulligaon	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Boree
Khurdee	Hurda	Chinchwud	Kapri
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Kirkee	Saigaon
Egutpoorah*	Pagdhal	Poona*¶¶	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Keim
Bailgaum	Dharam Khundi	Moroolee*	Barsee Road
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Marhen
Nassick Rd*	Etarsee for Hoshengabad	Kheirgaum	Unger
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Patus	Mohol
Niphar	Bagra	Dhond†	Packney †
Lasulgaum	Semri	Borebail	Sholapur*
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Deeksal and Bheegwan	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Kurubgam
Naidongree	Bankeri	Poomulwaree	Doodnee
Chaligaum	Babai	Warrengaum	Goodoor
Kuigaum	Gadawara	Nargaum	Goolburga
Galna	Bohanee	Khankeer	Shadabad*†‡
Pachora	Kurell (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Wadi
Myjee	Nursingpore	Biswa Bridge	Nulwar
Mussawudi	Kuruk Bail	Nandoora	Yedagherry
Sisowlee		Julluni†	Sydapore
Julgaum		Sheagaum*	Road
			Kistna
			Chicksagor
			Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Th asra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Brehavi
Chumey Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Mariud (bad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahalaxmee	Sunjan	Palij	Bara'ree
Parell	Bhelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Mahim	Gowara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Parnu	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee	Beelieonora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
(Dysur)	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bhyndar	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Bassein Road	Murolee	Nowley	Khareaghora
Veraur	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Sopalla	Surat*¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd
Palghur	Amrolee	Oonjeet	Lucknow
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

*Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 10 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minute for Dinner.

GENUINE EMERY. BRUNSWICK BLACK. ACTON AND BORMAN LONDON

ACTON'S "PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH.
A SILVER SURFACE PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY ON CUTLERY, WITHOUT WEAR FRICTION OR DUST
PACKETS 3d. TINS 6d. 1/- & 2/6 EACH
DEPOT 72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,

444, OXFORD STREET LONDON.

BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.	Finest quality we can produce. 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. with French heels	7s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.
LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.
Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be Crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

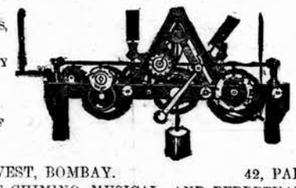
ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

Makers of the BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (RAJABAI) CLOCK AND CHIMES,

TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

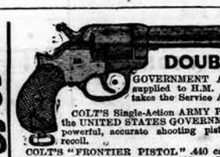


THE ROYAL FAMILY,
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
THE ADMIRALTY,
&c., &c.,

RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF CHIMING, MUSICAL, AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR CLOCKS
LARGE TOWER AND CHURCH CLOCKS,
For Dials from 3 feet 6 inches to 50 feet in Diameter.
FRENCH CLOCKS by the best Manufacturers, examined and guaranteed.
Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.

COLT'S REVOLVERS SHOT-GUNS AND MAGAZINE RIFLES



COLT'S DOUBLE-ACTION
GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER, as supplied to H.M. WAR DEPARTMENT, takes the Service Ammunition.
COLT'S Single-Action ARMY PISTOL, as adopted by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, .450 cal.; a most powerful, accurate shooting pistol without unpleasant recoil.
COLT'S "FRONTIER PISTOL" .440 cal. takes the Colt and and Winchester Magazine Rifle Cartridge. This pistol is almost exclusively used in the Western States and Territories of North America.
COLT'S REVOLVERS and DERINGERS for House Protection and Travellers.
COLT'S 12-bore SHOT GUNS, especially suitable for India and the Colonies, for wild fowl or large game; to fire either shot or ball.
COLT'S MAGAZINE RIFLES AND CARBINES, .440 cal. Now ready. To be had through any respectable Gunmaker, or from
COLT'S FIREARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

JUST LANDED.

ANOTHER BATCH OF THE
CELEBRATED "K" BOOTS.

These Boots are without doubt the best for the Monsoon that have yet been introduced into this country. The demand is enormous; further proof of quality unnecessary. Rs. 18, Rs. 20, and Rs. 22-8 per pair.

DUNNETT & CO.,

BOOT-MAKERS,

BOMBAY.

STONE'S GINGER WINE
STIMULATING, INVIGORATING.
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD FOR OVER TWO CENTURIES.
SHIPPED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

SAMUEL CLARKE'S
PATENT
PYRAMID NURSERY LAMP FOOD WARMERS.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE PATENT PYRAMID FOOD WARMERS AND NIGHT LIGHTS.

The food which is required to be kept hot, to be placed in the porcelain panakin, and water in the tin vessel—just sufficient to admit of the porcelain panakin being placed therein. Care should be taken in lighting the Night Lights not to injure the top, which is a protection for the wick, but simply apply a lighted match or taper, and allow the material to melt away.

No. 1	Holds Half-pint Food, besides Water	... Rs.	3 4 0 each.
No. 2.	" Three-quarters Pint Food	" ... "	3 12 0 "
No. 3.	" One Pint Food	" ... "	4 8 0 "
Clarke's Pyramid Night Lamps...		... ... "	1 0 0 "
"	Pyramid Night Lights in Boxes containing Eight Lights, burn Nine Hours	... "	1 0 0 per box

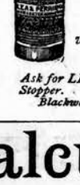
The Lamps have been under the patronage of the Royal and Imperial Families of England, Germany, and Russia, for the last thirty years. They are peculiarly *adapted for India*, where it is so desirable to dispense with fires. All mothers find them invaluable both in the nursery and sick room.

AGENTS IN INDIA:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Lahore.

Manufactured by the Patentee, SAMUEL CLARKE, Patent Pyramid Night Light Works, Child's Hill, London

N.B.—See that the Patentee's Name is on the Lamp.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE



In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

Calcutta Exhibition.

THE KIRKSTALL FORGE CO.,

NEAR LEEDS, ENGLAND,

Beg to call special attention to their Magnificent Exhibit.

PATENT ROLLED SHAFTING.
BUTLER'S PATENT FRICTIONAL COUPLING.
BAR IRON. AXLES, &c.

IMPORTANT SANITARY DISCOVERY.

THIS DISINFECTANT Is superior to all others, and is NON-POISONOUS, Cheap, harmless, and effective. SOLUBLE IN WATER.

TRADE MARK. C H 6 5
Little's Soluble Phenyle
THE NEW DISINFECTANT
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC

SOLUBLE IN WATER. Invaluable for all Hospital, Surgical, Medical and Domestic purposes. Drives away Mosquitoes, Fleas, Ants and Insects generally.

Sold by all Chemists, in bottles, Ans. 8, Re. 1 and Rs. 2-8.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. See that every bottle bears the ABOVE TRADE MARK.

THE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS HAVE APPOINTED
Messrs. B. PHILLIPS & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
POONA AND BOMBAY,
Their SOLE AGENTS for the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.
Liberal Discount to the Trade for large quantities.

NOTICES.

TRADE MARK.

VALVOLINE

TO CONSUMERS OF CYLINDER OIL.

BAIRD'S PATENT SIGHT FEED LUBRICATORS save 40 per cent. of oil. To be had from ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Limited, Managon.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

ALL dealers are cautioned that any person selling Worm Tablets that bear labels similar to mine, render themselves liable to heavy penalties and serious law costs.

My medicines are sold all over the world, and I will not allow them to be imitated.

I found a firm at Hong Kong, China, selling goods with a label like mine.—I proceeded against them, obtained a perpetual injunction, and they had to destroy all the labels, deliver up the goods, pay damages and my law costs (see "Keating v. Grossmann," Supreme Court of Hong Kong, Nov. 24th, Suit 27). I then proceeded against the makers, Germans, from whom they obtained the goods,—they have been condemned to pay costs, and prohibited from using any similar labels (see "Keating v. Hasche & Woge," Imperial Supreme Court of Germany, July 12th, 1883).

My labels are trade marks, and this notice is a distinct warning that I will similarly prosecute any person making or selling goods bearing labels similar to mine; and I will pay a suitable reward to any person, who enables me to take this course.

Inanex facsimile of the genuine label:—

THOMAS KEATING,
ST. PAUL'S LONDON.

Persons suffering from Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh or Sore Throat are rapidly relieved and cured by

VAUQUELIN'S Syrup and Paste

Paris, rue de Cléry, 31
Depôts at all the principal Chemists' in the Universe.
Beware of Imitations.
General Depôt for British India: at Messrs. E. Plomer & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Combermere House, Simla and Lahore (Punjab).

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent. Dated October 11, 1839.

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

The remarkable efficacy of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is now well known throughout the Globe, and is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe, by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system, which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognised by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold only in CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindoostanee, Madrasee, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ CAUTION.—The high estimation in which Phosphorus is held, is unquestionably due to its administration in the form of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne. Its extraordinary success has induced unscrupulous and worthless imitations.

THEREFORE, ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
And do not be persuaded to take Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co. BOMBAY—Gaze & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Parry & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

NATURE'S RESTORATIVE
ENTERICON
CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON owes its Extraordinary Power as a Nervine and General Restorative to a Preparation of an American plant, skilfully combined with the most efficacious Tonics, Antacids, and Carminatives. It is an unfailing restorer of broken-down health, giving strength and vitality to the most shattered constitution.

ENTERICON is an Absolute Remedy for the Cure of Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Scrofula, Imperfect Nutrition, the effects of Mercury, Poorness of Blood, Loss of Appetite, Want of Vitality, &c.

ENTERICON is used by eminent physicians and chemists to be the best medicine ever compounded for these complaints. Hundreds of apparently hopeless cases have been radically cured, and many thousands more have derived extraordinary relief when everything else had signally failed.

ENTERICON increases the vitality of the nervous system, purifies and expels all morbid Impurities from the Blood, gives regularity to the whole functions, restoring the system to a high standard of health.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain, in any form, Mercury, Opium Ether, Arsenic, Strychnine, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

ENTERICON—A short trial and consistent adherence to the directions for use will satisfactorily prove beyond doubt that it is the Greatest Restorative discovered by modern science. Numerous testimonials accompany each bottle.

ENTERICON is Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the civilised world. Price 6s., 11s. and 33s.

In India by Kemp & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott Thompson & Co., Calcutta. Barrie & Co., Madras; Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; Gillon & Co., Lahore, &c.

THE GREAT REMEDY

For HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, LASSITUDE, LOW SPIRITS, HEARTBURN, and FEVERISH COLDS. Prevents and quickly Relieves or Cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered CONDITIONS of the BLO